

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

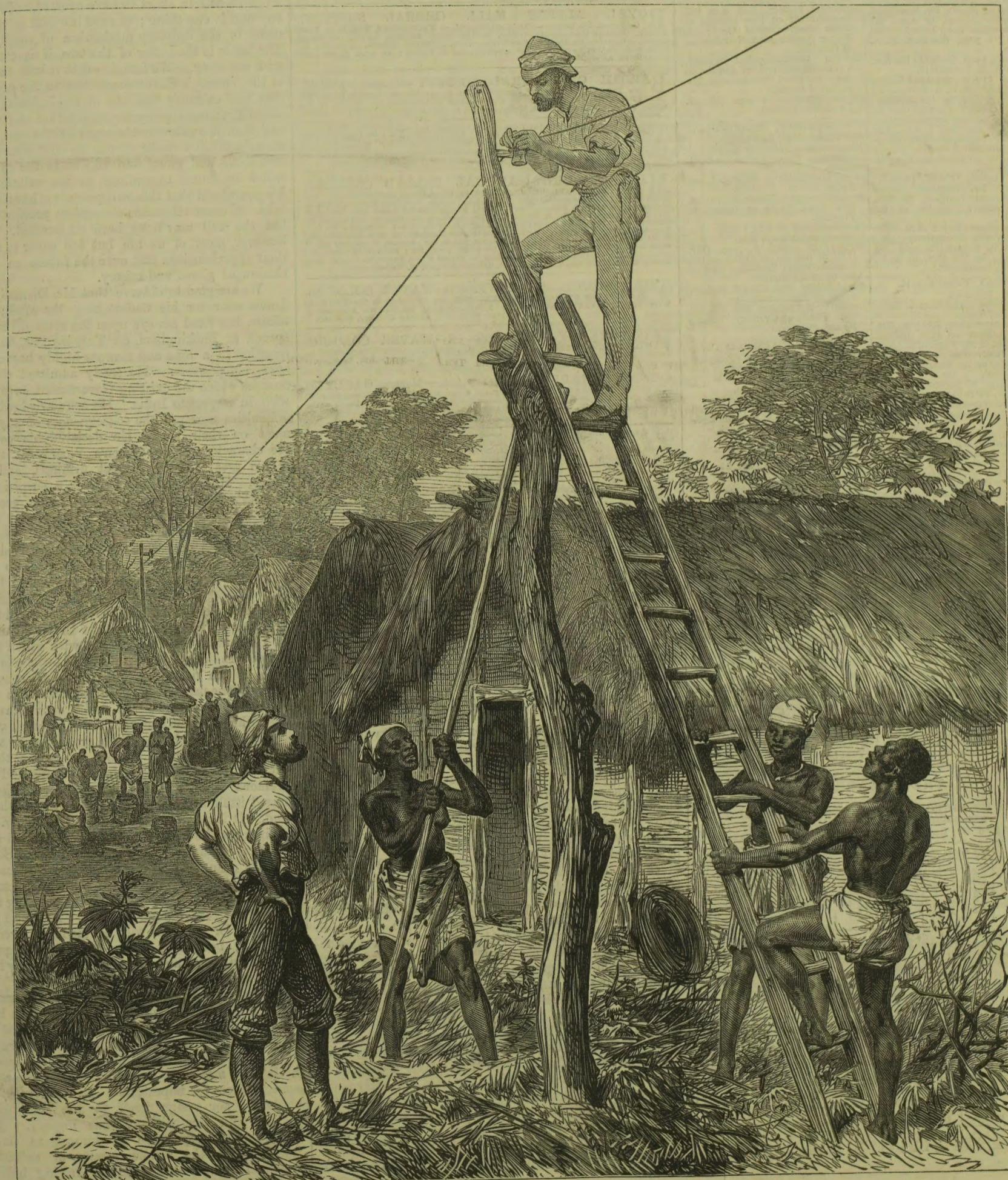


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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1874.

WITH SIXPENCE.  
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { BY POST, 6*½*D.



THE ASHANTEE WAR: FIXING TELEGRAPH WIRES ON THE ROAD TO THE PRAH.

## BIRTHS.

On the 4th inst., at 5, Seamer-place, Mayfair, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Kennard, M.P., of a daughter (Victoria Lily).  
 On the 10th inst., at Roche Court, near Salisbury, the wife of Charles Wm. Bell, Esq. (late 15th Hussars), of a son.  
 On the 10th inst., at Harpenden Hall, Herts, Mrs. Arthur Griffin Rumball, of a son.  
 On the 11th inst., at 10, Gloucester-place, Edinburgh, Mrs. Augustus M. Cunyngham, of a daughter.  
 On the 8th inst., at The Rookery, Brixworth, Northamptonshire, the wife of Captain R. Cooper, late Scots Fusilier Guards, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 4th inst., in the parish church of Lamesley, county of Durham, Admiral the Hon. Charles Elliot, to the Hon. Harriett Emily Liddell, daughter of Lord Ravensworth.  
 On the 7th inst., at the church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Lord Wallscourt to Lady Jane Harriet Charlotte Stanhope, fourth daughter of the Earl of Harrington.  
 On the 5th inst., at the British Legation, Rome, by the Rev. J. B. Grant, William Henry Tagart, of Bath, Somersetshire, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of the late S. T. Peters, of New York.  
 On Dec. 7, at Manila, Philippine Islands, Robert Calder, eldest son of the late John Muir Smith, of Glasgow, to Ramona, fourth daughter of Don José Martinez, of Manila. No cards.

## DEATHS.

On the 8th inst., at Bournemouth, Lady Blanche Mackenzie Fraser.  
 On the 11th inst., at Aske, Richmond, Yorkshire, Thomas, Lord Dundas, the infant son of the Earl and Countess of Zetland, aged 24 days.  
 On the 9th inst., at 10, Ladbroke-square, Notting-hill, Henry John Kirkman, the junior partner of the firm of Kirkman and Son, Soho-square, deeply regretted.

\*\* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 21.

**SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 15.**  
 Quinquagesima. Shrove Sunday. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Prebendary Derwent Coleridge, Rector of Hanwell; 8.15 p.m., the Right Rev. Bishop Claughton; 7 p.m., the Right Rev. the Bishop of Ely, Dr. Woodford. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Hon. and Rev. Lord John Thynne, Canon; 3 p.m., the Rev. H. A. Cotton. St. James's, noon, probably the Rev. Canon W. H. Brookfield. Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Lord Bishop of Lichfield, Dr. G. A. Selwyn, for the Clergy Orphan Corporation; 3 p.m., the Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chaps Royal. Savoy, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., the Rev. W. J. Loftie, Assistant Chaplain of the Savoy, on the History of the Royal Chapel and Hospital of the Savoy. Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, Reader at the Temple. French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Bouvier, Incumbent.

**MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16.**  
 New moon, 7.15 p.m. Crystal Palace, Exhibition of Cage Birds (four days). Royal Asiatic Society, 8.30 p.m. (Dr. C. W. Leitner on the Oriental Movement in the Punjab). London Institution, 4 p.m. (Mr. E. B. Tylor on the Development of Civilisation). Royal College of Surgeons, 4 p.m. (Mr. W. K. Parker on the Structure and Development of the Skull in the Vertebrata—commencement of course). Entomological Society, 7 p.m. Medical Society, 8 p.m. Institution of Surveyors, 8 p.m. Society of Arts, Canton Lecture, 8 p.m. (Dr. C. Graham on the Chemistry of Brewing). Young Men's Christian Association, Exeter Hall, 8 p.m. (on "Judas Maccabaeus," with Musical Illustrations from Handel). Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. N. Whitley on the Brixton Cave and the Antiquity of Man). Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Weeks on Sculpture). St. James's Hall, 8 p.m., Monday Popular Concert. Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Dr. W. C. Maclean on Sanitary Precautions for Troops in Tropical Regions).

**TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17.**  
 Shrove Tuesday. Kettering Poultry and Pigeon Show (two days). Derby Spring Meeting (Races), two days. Bromley First Spring Meeting. Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Liquids and Gases). Royal Humane Society, 4 p.m. Pathological Society, 8 p.m.

**FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20.**  
 Princess Louise of Wales born, 1867. Walsall Poultry and Pigeon Show (three days). Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. H. White on the Present State of Thought concerning Architecture). Geological Association, 1 p.m. (anniversary). Philological Society, 8 p.m. (Professor Rieu on Persian and its Affinities). Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. Vernon Heath on the Autotype and other Photographic Processes and Discoveries, 9 p.m.). Medical Microscopical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. B. T. Lowe).

**SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21.**  
 Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. Boworth Smith on Mohammed and Mohammedanism). South Kensington Museum, 2.30 p.m. (Professor Carey Foster on Energy). Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 2.30 p.m. St. James's Hall, 8 p.m., Saturday Popular Concert.

## THE WEATHER.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.	WIND.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. last inverval.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Wind in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.						
February 4	30.608	35.7	32.0	88.10	0.10	NE.		Miles.	In.	
5	30.561	29.1	29.1	100.0	—	NE.		93	.000	
6	30.440	27.5	27.5	100.0	—	NE.		65	.000	
7	30.234	34.2	32.2	93	4	25.7	NW. WSW. WNW.	232	014	
8	30.130	37.7	27.1	69	—	29.9	43.3	190	000	
9	30.268	32.2	24.7	76	4	26.1	36.7	WWW. NW.	224	000
10	30.551	30.0	21.5	74	6	29.2	33.7	WW. ENE. ESE.	357	000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 30.617 30.614 30.493 30.322 30.117 30.257 30.518  
 Temperature of Air .. 35.5° 29.2° 26.2° 28.9° 42.6° 21.5° 32.0°  
 Temperature of Evaporation .. 34.3° 28.0° 26.2° 28.7° 33.3° 29.7 30.5°  
 Direction of Wind .. NE. N. NE. WSW. N. NW.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 21.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m 35 3	h m 3 30	h m 1 55	h m 2 18	h m 3 0	h m 3 22	h m 3 43

**THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.**—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton. On MONDAY, and During the Week, Wednesday (being Ash Wednesday, excepted), AMY ROBERTS; Miss Elizabeth, Miss Cicely, Nott; Leicester, Mr. H. Sinclair; Varney, Mr. J. Ryder. After which, JACK-IN-THE-BOX; or, Harlequin Little Tom Tucker, Grand Christmas Comic Pantomime—Mesdames Kate Vaughan, S. Vaughan, V. Cameron, Amalia, Sylvia Hudson, A. Murray, Mowbray, D'Arcy, Russell, L. Grosvenor, Clara Jecks, S. Harvey, Amy Rosalind, and Harriet Coveney; Messrs. B. Wright, Callen, W. Simpson, Willie Harvey, Paul Herring, J. Morris, W. H. Harvey, and Fred Evans. Doors open at Half-past Six; commence at Seven. Prices from 6d. to 25s. MORNING PERFORMANCE on Tuesday next, Feb. 17; Saturday next, Feb. 21; Wednesday, Feb. 25; and Saturday, Feb. 28. Doors Open at Half-past One, commence at Two. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

**THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.**—Mr. Gilbert's New Play, entitled CHARITY, every Evening (Wednesday excepted). Characters by Messrs. Chippendale, Kendal, Howe, Teesdale, Buckstone, Clark, Mesdames Robertson, Roselle, and Woolgar. And the Melodrama RAYMOND AND AGNES.

**LYCEUM.—PHILIP.**—New Drama.—EVERY EVENING, at Eight, an Original Romantic Drama, by Hamilton Aide, entitled PHILIP. Count Philip de Miraflore, Mr. Henry, Misses John Clayton H. B. Courtney, F. Charles, Bernadine, Beaumont, Carter; Miss Virginia Francis, Miss G. F. Agnes, Miss J. Harriet, Miss Isabel Bateman. New and characteristic scenery by Harry Craven and H. Cuthbert. New costumes, appointments, &c. After which, at 10.30, HUSBAND IN CLOVER—Horace, Mr. John Clayton; Lydia's Miss Virginia Francis. Preceded, at Seven, by SIMPSON AND CO. Box-office open Ten till Five. Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman. First Morning Performance of "Philip," Saturday, Feb. 28.

**NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.**—The Great Pantomime, WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT, Every Evening at Seven o'clock. Mesdames Harrison, Brent, Neville, Brereton; Mr. John Barnard and the Puppets from Covent Garden Theatre. Morning Performances every Monday and Thursday, at 12.30, to which Children under Ten years of age half price.

**ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.**—Entirely Redecorated and Embellished. The NEW PROGRAMME introduced by THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS, having been received with the most enthusiastic manifestations of approval, will be given until further notice EVERY EVENING, at Eight; MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, SATURDAYS, at Three and Eight. The whole of the leading metropolitan journals (both daily and weekly) are unanimous in according the highest mode of praise to the New Programme.

Luxuriant Private Boxes, £2. 12s. 6d. and £1 11s. 6d.; Fauvels, 5s.; Soft Stalls, 3s.; Area, Raised and Cushioned Seats, 2s. Doors Open for the Day Performance at 2.30; for the Evening Performance, at Seven.

**NO FEES OF ANY DESCRIPTION.** No charge for Programmes. Ladies can retain their bouquets in all parts of the auditorium. Places can be secured at the office of the Hall daily, from Nine a.m. until Seven p.m.

**THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS** will PERFORM at the GAIETY THEATRE on the EVENING of ASH WEDNESDAY, their own Hall being closed on that date, in compliance with a ridiculous and obsolete Act of Parliament.

**ROYAL ALBERT HALL CHORAL SOCIETY.**—Conductor, Mr. Barnby. Handel's MESSIAH, on WEDNESDAY, FEB. 18, at Eight o'clock. Madame Lenormand-Sherrington, Madame Patey, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Signor Agnesi, Organist, Dr. Stainer. Solo Trumpet, Mr. T. Harper. Tickets, 7s. 6d., 5s., 3s., 2s., and 1s. Tickets of Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 8s., New Bond-street; and usual Agents.

**THE LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS.—NOTICE.** There will be NO BALLAD CONCERT on WEDNESDAY NEXT. The next Concert will be given on Wednesday, Feb. 25, full particulars of which will be immediately announced. Tickets of Austin, St. James's Hall; and Boosey and Co., Holles-street.

**M.R. RANSFORD'S ANNUAL BALLAD CONCERT,** ST. JAMES'S HALL, TUESDAY, FEB. 24, to commence at Eight o'clock. The programme will include popular songs by Bishop and Dibdin, Vocalists, Madams Lenormand-Sherrington, Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Ransford, Miss Matilda Scott, and Miss Enriquez; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. W. H. Cummings, Mr. Ransford, Mr. Chaplin Henry, and Mr. Santley. Harp, Mr. John Thomas (Harpist to her Majesty the Queen). Pianoforte, Mr. John Francis Barnett. The Part-Music will be sung by Miss Bessie Stroud, Miss Kate Wild, Mr. Mackay, and Mr. Chaplin Henry. Accompanists, Mr. Lindsay Sloper and Mr. F. Stanislaus. Stalls, 6s.; Family Tickets (to admit four), 2ls.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Admission, One Shilling. Stalls and Tickets to be had of Mr. Austin, St. James's Hall; Messrs. Ransford and Son, 2, Princes-street, Oxford-circus, and 59, Welbeck-street.

**THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.**—The WINTER EXHIBITION of SKETCHES and STUDIES by the MEMBERS WILL CLOSE on SATURDAY, FEB. 28, 5, Pall-mall East. Test till Five. Admission is ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

**INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS** WILL SHORTLY CLOSE their EIGHTH WINTER EXHIBITION. Admission, 1s. GALLERY, 5s., Pall-mall.

**STEAM for INDIA, via SUEZ CANAL.**—Messrs. CARLYLE BROTHERS and CO.'S DUCAL LINE and Messrs. GREEN'S BLACKWALL LINE. It is intended to dispatch the following Steamers from the South West India Docks at the undermentioned dates. Each steamer will carry a surgeon and stewardess.

Name.	Tons.	Commander.	Destination.	—
Duke of Argyl	3012	Calcutta direct	Feb. 21	
Sultan	2802	Colom., Mad., and Cal.	Feb. 26	
Viceroy	2477	Ditto	March 10	
Duke of Buccleuch	3015	C. Barrie	March 28	
Earl of Lonsdale	3015	A. Chapman	April 10	
Duke of Devonshire	3000	J. Whittle	April 30	
Duke of Sutherland	3012	J. Russell	May 10	

The above-named magnificent Steamers have exceptionally good accommodation for passengers, are fitted with bath-rooms, ice-house, and all requisites to promote the comfort of passengers. The cabins are placed amidships, and furnished and provided with all necessaries. For further particulars apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY and CO., No. 55, Parliament-street, S.W.; to F. GREEN and CO., 140, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; or to M'DIARMID, GREENSHIELDS and CO., No. 2, Drury-lane, Liverpool; and 1, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

**CALCUTTA DIRECT, via SUEZ CANAL.**—Messrs. CARLYLE BROS. and CO.'S DUCAL LINE and Messrs. GREEN'S BLACKWALL LINE. The magnificent Steamer DUKE OF ARGYLL, 3012 tons register, 2000-horse power effective, is intended to LEAVE THE SOUTH WEST INDIA DOCKS FEB. 21. Has excellent, well-ventilated accommodation for PASSENGERS amidships, and carries a Surgeon and a Stewardess. Apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY and CO., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.; to F. GREEN and CO., 140, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; or to M'DIARMID, GREENSHIELDS, and CO., 2, Drury-lane, Liverpool, and 1, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

**THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.**  
 LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1874.

The issue of the general election now fast drawing to a close, important as it is from whatever point of view it may be looked at, sinks into comparative insignificance beside the news transmitted to us from time to time from India—news, we regret to say, deepening in gloom and becoming more portentous in regard to the future in every successive message which reaches us. Electoral victories and defeats; the reversal of the relative position of political parties, the disappointment or the realisation of cherished hopes in regard to the domestic policy of the country, possibly in some cases the temporary frustration of plans of action already matured, fading visions of material benefits which had seemed to be within grasp,—all these and kindred matters assume a somewhat trifling and colourless aspect in the presence of that grim and gigantic calamity which is steadily stealing towards us, and the first touch of whose fatal hand has already thrilled our hearts. There is no use in—there is scarcely even a possibility of—disguising the fact that famine has overtaken the population of Bengal; that death from starvation has made itself but too familiar in some of the least accessible of its localities; that its ravages threaten a densely-populated area, equal in the number of its inhabitants to that of Great Britain; that within a few weeks millions of men, women, and children will have to be supplied with food from State bounty or die; and that 1874 bids fair to rival 1866—possibly to surpass it—in those annals of

horror and of death which have but too frequently repeated themselves in Indian history. Such is the vision immediately before us. To a large extent, it is at present a vision only. But what is a matter of expectation to-day may to-morrow become a matter of experience. Things may not turn out so desperately bad as they seem; but, under any conceivable circumstances and changes for the better, it is quite clear that a terrible trial is before us.

It is very easy to say it ought not to have been, that the Government of India had sufficient warning, and that, relying too confidently upon abstract economical laws and upon official calculations, it has proved itself incompetent to cope with the magnitude of the approaching danger. For ourselves, we shrink from casting upon the Viceroy of India and his colleagues, at this supremely anxious moment of their career, any additional anxiety to that which the present state of facts must needs impose upon them. We doubt not that they have acted all along in the full sense of the tremendous responsibility of their position. We give them ample credit for the energy with which they have sought to avert the coming calamity. Their sagacity, their experience, their carefulness in the collection of detailed information, and their inventive resources in the application of remedial agencies, will no doubt stand forth in full relief whenever the present chapter of their administration shall be impartially recorded. Nevertheless, "to err is human," and an error in principle, or perhaps we may rather say in aim, in the presence of so overwhelming a peril, may have entailed consequences which it was within the scope of human effort to have averted. To save life at any cost is one thing; to save life with as little derangement of the ordinary mechanism of society is another. The latter is the better of the two, if it can be secured with certainty. We imagine that it was the conviction of the Viceroy's Government that, in the main, it could; that the calamity was not of too colossal a nature to become manageable by the application of ordinary laws, and that, if such were the state of the case, it would be an unjustifiable waste of means—not material only, but also social and moral—to supersede the common forces which are found to conduce to the welfare of nations. We are afraid that this will prove to have been a mistake. Recent telegrams strengthen previous misgivings lest the evil may have been underrated. Even now, however, most of us are but too eager to suppose that their apprehensions cast over the future an exaggerated shadow of gloom and misery.

We are glad to observe that Mr. Disraeli, as the time draws near for his undertaking the conduct of public affairs, has fixed his eye upon the state of India. In his speech at Buckingham, on Tuesday last, he treated the question

people to relief works. We do not by any means intend to imply that some labour may not, under some conditions and in some places, be insisted upon as the price of grain. It need not be exacted as a test of destitution. It ought not to be enforced without discrimination. In every case it is unsuitable to women and children. All this, we trust, will before now have commended itself to the judgment and sympathies of the Indian Government. The worst of it is that lives are being forfeited whilst officials are becoming convinced. One cannot but hope that, as one of the beneficial results of that change of Administration which the general election has unexpectedly made imperative, a fresh impulse may be given to the Indian Administration in dealing with probably the greatest impending calamity of the age.

#### THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, continues at Osborne House. On Sunday her Majesty and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service at Whippingham church. The Rev. George Frothero officiated. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, has taken daily walks and drives in the neighbourhood of Osborne. Upon one occasion her Majesty visited Mrs. Sheddell, at Springhill. Princess Beatrice, attended by Mlle. Norèle, has also taken frequent rides. General Viscount Templeton, K.C.B., Admiral Sir George Rodney Mundy, K.C.B., and the Right Hon. W. E. Forster have visited the Queen, and, together with Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, have dined with her Majesty. The Queen and Princess Beatrice have given sittings to Mr. Koberwein for their portraits. Princess Beatrice has presented, through Sir W. Jenner, Bart., an interesting scrap-book for the use of the children's wards of University College Hospital. Sir John Cowell has arrived at Osborne on his return from St. Petersburg. The Marchioness of Ely has succeeded the Duchess of Roxburghe as Lady in Waiting, and the Hon. Caroline Cavendish has succeeded the Hon. Emily Cathcart as Maid of Honour in Waiting upon her Majesty. The Queen has appointed Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Henry William John Byng, Groom in Waiting, to be Equerry in Ordinary to her Majesty, vice Colonel Lord De Ros, resigned. The Queen has also appointed John Francis Campbell of Islay, Esq., to be one of the Grooms in Waiting in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Henry William John Byng, now one of the Equerries in Ordinary to her Majesty.

#### COURT ARRANGEMENTS.

The Queen will hold Drawingrooms at Buckingham Palace, on Thursday, 26th inst.; on Wednesday, March 25; and on a day yet to be named at the end of April or the beginning of May. The Queen will also hold a Court on Friday, March 13, at Buckingham Palace. The Knights of the several orders are to appear in their collars at the Drawingroom on March 25, it being a collar day.

#### THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, accompanied by the Czar, the Czarewitch, the Czarevna, the Prince and Princess of Wales, with the other Royal guests and members of the Imperial family, arrived at Moscow from St. Petersburg, by special train, at midnight on Wednesday week. The Imperial and Royal party were received at the Nicolaifski station with the usual military honours, and drove immediately to the Kremlin in carriages and sleighs, the route being lined by dense and cheering crowds. Moscow was most brilliantly illuminated.

The Imperial Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany arrived in Moscow the day previously to the arrival of the Russian Court. Their Imperial Highnesses visited the Troitzkos Sergiewski Monastery.

On Thursday week the Czar reviewed the Catherine Slav-Regiment, the members of the Court and the foreign visitors being present. Subsequently the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh held a reception at the Kremlin to receive the congratulations of the Moscow nobles. At the reception a golden coffee was presented to the Duke and Duchess. In the evening there was a state performance at the Grand Theatre. When the Czar and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh entered the Imperial box the orchestra performed the British National Anthem, followed by the Russian Anthem, the audience enthusiastically cheering. All the foreign visitors were present.

Yesterday (Friday) week the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, with the Czar and the members of the Imperial family, and the foreign visitors, drove out, and inspected various places of interest in the city. The Imperial and Royal personages also attended a parade of infantry in the great Manège. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh received at the Kremlin a deputation of the English residents in Moscow; and a congratulatory address was presented by the Rev. R. G. Penny, British Chaplain at Moscow. In the evening a state dinner was given; and subsequently the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, with the Czar and the Imperial and Royal visitors, were present at a ball given by the Moscow nobles, at their club. At three o'clock the next morning, after attending the ball, the Imperial Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany and the Duke of Coburg left Moscow en route for Berlin.

On Saturday last the Emperor, with the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and his illustrious guests, together with the members of the Imperial family, proceeded by the Jaroslaf line to the Troitzkos Sergiewski Monastery, and upon their return the Imperial and Royal party dined at the Nicolai railway station. In the evening the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Czar, and the members of the Imperial family and the foreign visitors were present at a ball given by Prince Dolgorouki, Governor-General of Moscow.

On Sunday the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, with the Russian Court and the foreign guests, left Moscow upon their return to St. Petersburg. The Imperial and Royal party arrived at eleven o'clock a.m., and were received at the railway station by the Grand Duke Nicholas, Governor of the city, and a numerous staff.

On Tuesday the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, and the Danish Crown Prince paid a visit to Cronstadt. Their Royal Highnesses first visited the Technical School, and, after luncheon, went round the Middle Harbour, where they inspected the ironclad frigate Peter the Great, now in dock. They subsequently visited the Marine Club and Library in the new Admiralty House, the sail and boat manufactories, the Constantine battery, and the new battery (No. 3) in course of construction. The Royal visitors returned to St. Petersburg by way of Oranenburg.

On Wednesday the Duke of Edinburgh and the Prince of Wales were present at the ceremony of laying the keel of the ironclad corvette to be named the Duke of Edinburgh.

The Neva Skating Society gave a fête on the ice in the evening in honour of the Prince and Princess of Wales. A band of music attended, and there was a magnificent illumination with Bengal lights. The members of the Imperial family and the British Princes and Princesses arrived on the ice at a quarter past ten, and were received with loud cheering. The fete lasted till past midnight. Thousands were present.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh will leave St. Petersburg about the 27th inst., en route for England. Their Imperial and Royal Highnesses will make a short stay at Berlin. It has been notified to the town council of Gravesend that the Duke and Duchess will land at the Terrace Pier at that town on the morning of Saturday, March 7, that being the day on which the Princess Alexandra of Denmark (Princess of Wales) landed at the same place in 1863 and made her entry into London. The Duke and Duchess will proceed to Windsor Castle, where they will be received by the Queen.

Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne will shortly proceed to Dornden, Tunbridge Wells, which mansion is being suitably fitted up for the reception of the Princess and the noble Marquis. Dornden is situated within beautiful grounds, and is contiguous to the Royal parade and the mineral springs. The estate has been purchased by the Marquis of Lorne.

Prince Leopold was present, on Saturday last, at the marriage, in Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford, of Miss Lorina Liddell, eldest daughter of the Dean of Christ Church, to Mr. William Baillie Skene, M.A., of Pitlour, N.B., Fellow of All Souls' College.

#### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Sir Gilbert Scott has been presented by the Turners' Company with the freedom of the City.

At the weekly meeting of the London School Board, held on Wednesday, at the Council Chamber, Guildhall—Mr. C. Reed, M.P., in the chair—it was arranged that the debate on Canon Gregory's motion relating to board statistics and voluntary schools should be resumed next Wednesday.

The nineteenth annual dinner of the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools was held, on Tuesday evening, at the London Tavern—Sir Arthur Helps, K.C.B., presiding. It was stated that there are now 133 children in the schools, and since its foundation the institution had received 330 orphans. Subscriptions to the amount of £1700 were announced.

The annual assault of arms of the athletic club in connection with the Hon. Artillery Company was given on Wednesday evening at the head-quarters, Finsbury. Mr. R. Harry Nunn, the honorary secretary of the club, who acted as manager of the sports, merited the thanks of the visitors for the admirable manner in which he conducted the entertainment.

Addressing the Fellows of the Royal Geographical Society, last Monday evening, on the question of Dr. Livingstone's fate, Sir Bartle Frere observed that, while a ray of hope was still remaining, he was nevertheless bound to say it was now smaller than it had been before the last few particulars had reached England. All he could do was to ask them to suspend their judgment and hope for the best.

The London Piscatorial Society of amateur anglers had its annual dinner last week at St. James's Hall, when Mr. T. R. Sachs, who held during some years the office of honorary secretary, was presented with a set of diamond studs and a silver tea and coffee service, with salver, in addition to the gift of a silver cup in 1866, as a testimonial of his services. We have noticed the objects and proceedings of this society before.

Exeter Hall was again filled on Wednesday evening with the friends of the movement for obtaining an advance of wages and the abolition of Sunday duty in the minor departments of the postal service. The chair was taken by Mr. Mundella, M.P.; and among other members of Parliament who supported the cause by their presence and advocacy were Sir Charles Dilke, Bart., Mr. M'Cullagh Torrens, Colonel Beresford, Mr. Forsyth, Q.C., and Mr. Plimsoll.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 107,301, of whom 36,992 were in workhouses and 70,309 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1873, 1872, and 1871 respectively, these figures show a decrease of 7119, 17,455, and 57,039. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 508, of whom 354 were men, 116 women, and 38 children under sixteen.

A meeting of Roman Catholics, to counteract the influence of the recent demonstrations of sympathy with German Protestantism, was held yesterday week, in St. James's Hall, under the presidency of the Duke of Norfolk. Many persons of note were present; and the attendance was so large that a second meeting was held in Warwick-street church, and a third in a large room at St. James's Hall. Sir Charles Clifford took the chair at the latter meeting, and the Hon. and Rev. G. Talbot, D.D., at Warwick-street church.

On Wednesday night the twenty-second anniversary festival in connection with the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street, was celebrated at Willis's Rooms. Sir F. Goldsmid, Bart., M.P., presided. A large list of subscriptions and donations was read by the secretary. Worthy heading these was a third donation from Mr. John Walter, M.P., of £250, which was ably supplemented by one of £200 from the chairman, £100 from Mr. B. W. Currie, £50 from Lord Overstone, £50 from Mr. R. B. Wilson, and £25 from the Marquis of Exeter.

At the annual meeting of the Fellows of the Royal Horticultural Society, on Tuesday, there was an animated discussion on the motion for the adoption of the report. An amendment was moved proposing the adjournment of the meeting to March 10, to enable the opinion of the Court of Chancery to be obtained, if possible, in a friendly way, as to the legality of the election of the new council. For the amendment 52 voted, and for the report 71. The proxies were then handed in: for the amendment, 225; for the report, 231.

Lord Derby presided, on Tuesday night, at Willis's Rooms, at the anniversary dinner of University College Hospital. In proposing the toast of the evening his Lordship spoke at some length on the subject of charitable institutions, observing that there were none so safe from abuse as a great and established hospital. Sir F. H. Goldsmid, in proposing the health of the chairman, said a great contest had been going on throughout the country for the last fortnight, of which he would only say that those who had been defeated would feel less disappointment and concern, while those who had succeeded might not feel less joy, if, as the result, the highest position in the State were assigned to their noble chairman. Lord Derby, in replying, said:—"My hon. friend has thrown the 'fly' over me with great skill and ingenuity, but I don't mean to 'rise.' All I would say in the matter to which he has alluded is that I go in for fair play, and I think that those who fought the battle ought to enjoy the victory." The subscriptions announced during the evening amounted to £1500.

#### The Extra Supplement.

##### "LOW LIFE."

In none of his numerous works now at Burlington House, or elsewhere that we remember, is Sir Edwin Landseer ever happier in suggesting analogies between the canine races and different orders of men than in the two pictures of "High Life" and "Low Life," in the Vernon Collection at the South Kensington Museum, both of which we have now engraved—the illustration of the former having appeared in our Number for Jan. 31 last. Two men could hardly differ from each other more completely, in themselves and their surroundings, than do that Scotch deer-hound which appeared in our Paper a fortnight ago and this English bull-terrier; and if the Baron's noble hound is a fitting representative of "High Life," surely this burly, bandy-legged butcher's dog is the very impersonation of "Low Life." Not even the opposite counsel in the trial of the "Claimant," whatever the object in view, could represent the Roger Tichborne and Arthur Orton of former days as more essentially distinct beings. The one dog is of the purest breed—thin, sinewy, agile, fond of field sports—yet, as he reclines against his lord's cushion, he has a thoughtful, even melancholy, air. And every accessory about him—sword and casque, books and manuscript (perhaps the rent or pedigree roll), hawking-glove and eagle's-claw—tell of aristocratic life and tastes. The other dog is a vulgar cross of two plebeian breeds. He is neither active nor graceful in his movements, nor is he beautiful to look at. There is, however, plenty of fight in him; and, though out of condition, he would be a match for most dogs in a short tussle, and rats would have small chance in his neighbourhood. He has doubtless been at many a dog-fight, ratting-match, and pugilistic encounter. His master's habits may be inferred from the pewter pot and pipe behind the dog, and the empty bottle above. His sporting proclivities are probably indicated by the top-boots and blue spotted necktie; whilst his employment is evident from the butcher's block, knife, &c. Fat, overfed, indolent, impudent, blinking or winking one eye in the sunshine, and licking his lips over a well-polished bone, the butcher's dog stands at his master's door in stolid self-satisfaction, and perfectly content with the "Low Life" he leads and represents.

#### THE ASHANTEE WAR.

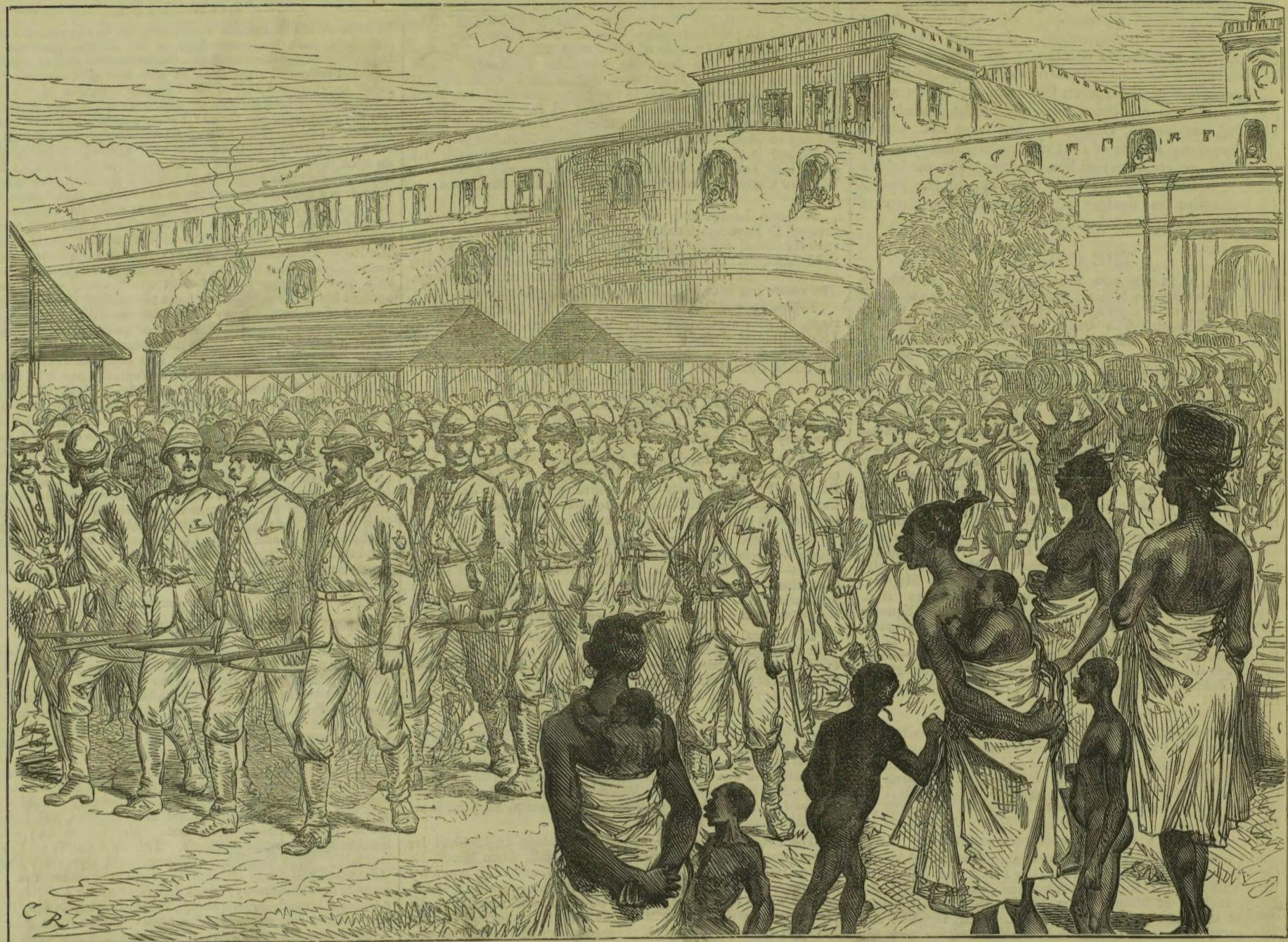
There has been some doubt concerning the genuineness of a despatch, published yesterday week, bearing date the 24th ult., and purporting to come from Sir Garnet Wolseley, who was said to be then encamped on the Adansi hills, half-way between the river Prah and the Ashantee capital city of Coomassie. But the drift of its news has obtained confirmation from its agreement with letters of the 15th from Prah-su, which were published last Thursday. A German missionary, Mr. Kühne, had been sent down from Coomassie by the King of Ashantee to offer or invite terms of peace. More than half the Ashantees army which invaded the Gold Coast country a twelvemonth ago had perished; about 20,000 had returned, and there was great lamentation at Coomassie. Mr. Kühne had seen 300 dead bodies of Ashantees chiefs. The chief causes of this great mortality were famine, smallpox, and dysentery, but the Ashantees had many killed in the fight at Abrakrampa. What remained of their army, which had been under the command of a General named Amanquanta, reached Coomassie on Dec. 22, and almost immediately dispersed. Three days afterwards King Koffee Calcalli, having deliberated upon this state of affairs, dictated to an educated native, who could write English, a long letter to Sir Garnet Wolseley. He sent this down to Prah-su, where Sir Garnet's head-quarters were, by a party of Ashantees messengers, whose arrival in the British camp, at the end of December, has been mentioned.

Our Special Artist, in one of his sketches engraved for this week's paper, shows the crossing of the river Prah by these ambassadors on a pontoon raft, accompanied by Lieutenant Grant and another English officer, who had gone across to meet them. Four of the most important members of the Ashantees embassy are conveyed on the first raft; their chief is distinguished by a coloured handkerchief tied round his head, and a square gold plate on his chest. The raft seen in the distance bears seven other Ashantees messengers or attendants, with one British officer. Sir Garnet Wolseley received the letter they brought, but declined to see them. They were shown the practice of our Gatling battery gun, which frightened them so much that one of them went mad, and shot himself in the night. Or this may have been from his fear of disgrace, when he found that their mission would prove a failure, as they were told Sir Garnet Wolseley meant to go on to Coomassie. These Ashantees returned to their King, reaching the capital on the 8th ult., and next day the King sent for Mr. Kühne, who had been detained there in captivity four years and a half, but had not been severely ill-treated. He found the King alone, dressed in a white cloth, and seated on a low stool playing with his cats. Mr. Kühne was invested with a royal robe, such as is worn by the King's relatives, and was presented with a gift of gold. He was then told that the King would send him to the English or Governor-General to say that the King wanted peace; "he would not fight with the white man, even if they came into the market-place, for his ancestors had never fought with the white man." This of course is an untruth on the part of his Majesty, whose predecessors, Osai Quaco Duah and Osai Tootoo Quamina, fought great battles with the English in 1824 and 1826, on the former occasion defeating and slaying Governor Sir Charles M'Carthy. Mr. Kühne undertook the message of peace, and arrived at Prah-su on the 13th, meeting Sir Garnet Wolseley on his march to Coomassie.

The General had several hundred sailors and marines, with a picked company of soldiers from each of the three European regiments which had come up to Prah-su. There was great difficulty in the transport of stores, as the Fantees carriers hired at Cape Coast Castle would not go farther towards the Ashantees country. The men of the two West India negro regiments were therefore obliged to be used as carriers. One of our illustrations shows the arrival of the naval brigade on the 3rd ult., which was mentioned in our Special Artist's letter. They are dressed in coats of dark blue, with waist-belts, and three or four straps over the shoulders, to which are hung the water-bottles and flasks, ammunition-pouches, and haversacks for their rations of food. They have with them a native boy, whom they picked up on the road. He wanted to go with them to join his father and brother on the other side of the Prah. The English sailors took kindly to this little fellow, and he has become a pet amongst them.

We present also two illustrations of earlier date: one is that of a regiment starting from Cape Coast Castle on its march inland; the other shows the Royal Engineers fixing the electric telegraph wires along the line to Prah-su. Their greatest labour is to cut down trees and clear away the brashwood in the dense forest of that tropical clime.

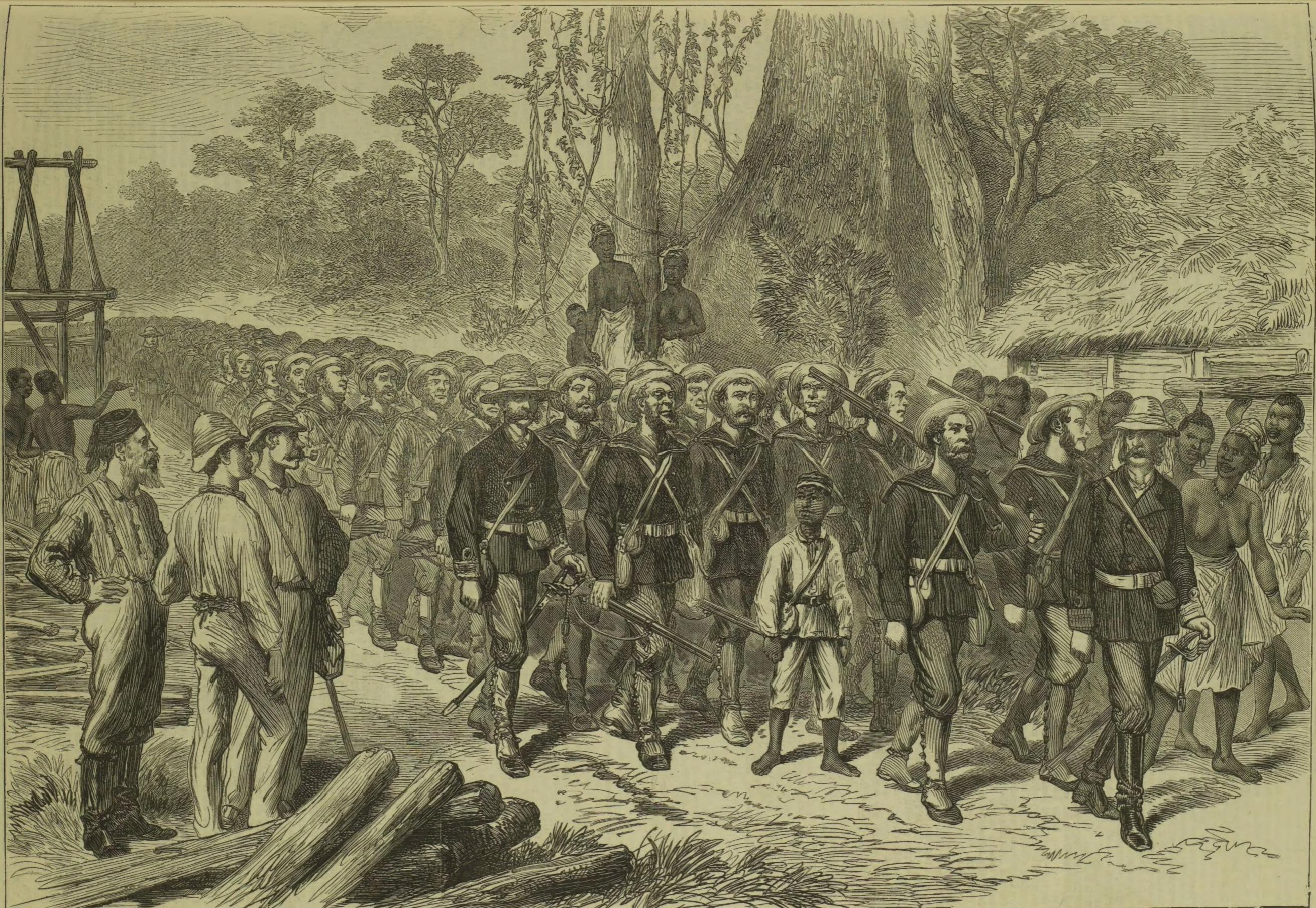
T H E      A S H A N T E E      W A R .



BRITISH TROOPS LEAVING CAPE COAST CASTLE FOR THE FRONT.



ASHANTEE AMBASSADORS CROSSING THE PRAH.



THE ASHANTEE WAR: ARRIVAL OF THE NAVAL BRIGADE IN CAMP AT PRAHSU.

## THE ELECTIONS.

By the absolute verdict of the constituencies, the Conservative party is about to govern this country. The flow of the electoral success of that party which began to rise last week has since risen to such a height that there will be a working majority and something more in the House of Commons against Liberalism, and England will be entering on a new political régime. In a comparatively desultory manner, but in some sort a chronological sequence, some record of the changes of the election may be given, premising that the English constituencies have most decidedly pronounced for Conservatism; that in Ireland there have been some Liberal gains, always supposing that the Home Rulers who have been returned are to be all counted as Liberals; while, strange to say, in Scotland there have been Tory gains, and seats have been taken from some notable adherents of the Gladstone Government.

In the first amongst the variations of memberdom which have occurred in this week must be placed the defeat of Mr. M'Clure, the former Liberal member for Belfast, Mr. J. P. Corry, a Conservative, having been returned; and as Mr. William Johnson, Tory and Orangeman, has been re-elected, the representation is wholly Conservative. Perhaps the greatest shock the Liberal party has received, and the most significant indication of Tory reaction, is the defeat of Mr. James White and Mr. Fawcett at Brighton. Each in his own way was a typical Liberal, and their vanquishment has not been soothed by the negative satisfaction that they have fallen before "foemen worthy of their steel;" for their places have been taken only by Mr. Ashbury, who is certainly a foremost yachting-man, and General Shute, who is certainly a distinguished officer in a particular way. At Canterbury the one-and-one condition of the representation has ceased, Captain Brinckman, the late Liberal member, having been forced to cede his seat to Mr. Majendie, a Conservative; while Mr. Butler-Johnstone, the late member of the same political persuasion, keeps his place. A useful Liberal member, with a specialty in regard to experience of India, Sir Charles Wingfield, has been routed out of Gravesend by Captain Pim, who, to put it mildly, is romantic in his ideas generally, and, so far as we recollect, is troubled with grievances. A complete upset has occurred at Ipswich, where Mr. Adair, long a most valuable member in matters of private business, and Mr. West, who was rather conspicuous (in a certain way) in the House, have been ousted by two Conservatives, Mr. J. P. Cobbold, who, to be sure, has some hereditary claims on the borough, and Mr. J. R. Bulwer, Q.C., so that the representation is wholly Tory.

The Conservative element in Manchester has proved dominant; for the late member of that creed, Mr. Birley, has secured a colleague of cognate political sympathies in Mr. Romaine Callender, the third seat being occupied by the venerable and venerated former Liberal member, Sir Thomas Bazley; while Mr. Jacob Bright did not get a place at all, and is "left lamenting." By the rejection of Lord Henley at Northampton the Government has lost a steady vote, and the House a sage and judicious member; and Mr. Pickering Phipps, a Conservative, will henceforth be the coadjutor of Mr. Charles Gilpin, the late Liberal member. At Norwich a victory was gained over Mr. Tillett, who sought the seat left vacant by the late Liberal member, Sir William Russell, by Mr. Huddleston, Q.C.; but Mr. Colman, the other former Liberal member, saved his seat, and the representation is now divided instead of being, as hitherto, completely Liberal. The retirement of Sir E. Massingham Buller from North Staffordshire has deprived the Gladstone Government of a straight vote, and Sir Charles Adderley has in Mr. C. Minton Campbell a supporter who will be an addition to the Conservative ranks. Again a borough formerly true to Liberalism—Stoke-on-Trent—has fallen away by choosing Conservative Mr. Heath in the room of Liberal Mr. Roden; but Mr. Melly has retained his seat, though he was second on the poll.

The first indication in Scotland of the existence of the Conservative epidemic which has been prevalent was the choice of Colonel Alexander for North Ayrshire, in the place of the late Liberal member, Sir D. Wedderburn, who did not seek re-election. A very old Liberal member, Sir Harry Verney, has been pushed out by Conservative Mr. Hubbard, junior, whose father formerly sat for the borough when it had two representatives. The favour in which Sir Henry Hoare was believed to be held in Chelsea has proved not to be sufficiently powerful to resist the rush of Conservatism, and so he has been replaced by Mr. Gordon, who will have to bear with a Radical colleague, as Sir Charles Dilke retains his seat. Christchurch was not wooed by the late member, Mr. Haviland-Burke; and a Tory, Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, has got into that hitherto Liberal fold. Deserted by Mr. T. Hughes, Frome has added to the Conservative victories by returning Mr. H. Lopes, who sat in the last Parliament for Launceston. Disregarding his long tenure of the representation of the borough on Liberal principles, Leeds has, as it were, cast out Mr. Baines, though it has retained Mr. Carter, whose pronounced Radicalism may, perhaps, neutralise the additional Conservatism which has been infused into the memberdom by Mr. Wheelhouse, the late member, having a colleague after his own political heart, in the person of Mr. R. Tennant. Re-election at Knaresborough was not sought by the late Radical member, Mr. Illingworth; and, after a contest, Mr. B. Wood took the place.

The city of London has emphatically pronounced for Conservatism. Mr. Goschen was the only Liberal returned, and he was at the foot of the poll—Mr. Alderman Lawrence and Baron Rothschild being nowhere; while Mr. Alderman Cotton, Mr. Hubbard, and Mr. Twells sit in their places. How it would have been if Mr. R. Crawford, one of the late Liberal members, had not retired, it is impossible to say. Whatever the influence which has acted on political opinion in this election may have been, it was potent in Marylebone, from the representation of which Mr. Harvey Lewis having retired, Sir Thomas Chambers, the other late Liberal member, will now have a Conservative colleague in Mr. Forsyth, Q.C., who was at the head of the poll. Sir John Ramsden, the late Liberal representative of the Monmouth Boroughs, did not go thither again, and an accession has been made to Conservatism by the choice of Mr. Cordes. The defeat of Mr. Hibbert at Oldham, by Mr. Sergeant Spinks, is very suggestive, inasmuch as he was one of the most respected members of the House when he was in a private station, and proved, as Secretary to the Local Government Board, a satisfactory official. He has, however, to give way, and Mr. Cobbett, the other late member, will have his recent Conservatism nourished and intensified by association with his new colleague. Again has a Scottish constituency proved recreant to the Liberal cause, for Stirlingshire has put into the place of Admiral Erskine (who did not stand on this occasion) a Conservative, Sir W. Edmonstone having in a contest beaten a new Liberal candidate, Sir W. Bruce. By a fantastic trick the Tower Hamlets has chosen to put a Mr. Ritchie, entirely unknown as a public man, at the head of the poll, has retained Mr. Samuda, one of the late Liberal

members, and rejected Mr. Ayrton—an act which would seem to be intended as a direct slap at the Government. In Westminster two Conservatives were returned in a whirlwind fashion, Mr. W. H. Smith, of course, retaining his seat, while Sir Charles Russell has been given to him as a colleague. This is an instance of the fatuity of the Liberals in crowding their candidature on constituencies, for, had they pursued their intention of running Sir T. Fowell Buxton alone for the seat left vacant by the retirement of Captain Grosvenor, and concentrated their votes, the one-and-one condition of the representation might have been preserved, whereas the candidature of Sir W. Codrington, by which it was sought to assail both seats, ended inevitably in the letting in of a Tory.

Once more, Scotland is in Liberal default, and this time a borough, the urban constituencies having hitherto been considered as towers of strength to the party of progress. Ayr has got rid of Mr. E. Craufurd, the late member, and has chosen a Conservative Baronet, Sir W. Cunningham, in his stead. It is believed that there will be one universal feeling of regret amongst the members who were in the former House at the loss of Mr. Locke King, whom the electors of East Surrey have rejected, and given the late Conservative member, Mr. Watney, a colleague of his own way of thinking in the person of Mr. W. Grantham.

The Carmarthen Boroughs were not asked to re-elect the late Liberal member, Sir J. Cowell Stepney, but they were asked to supply his place by his son, Mr. Arthur Stepney; they declined, however, and chose a Conservative, Mr. W. Neville. A Conservative has been returned at the head of the poll for the city of Dublin—namely, Sir Arthur Guinness, who was returned also in 1868, but unseated on petition. With him is joined Mr. Brookes, a Home Ruler, who happens just now to be Lord Mayor of the city. Mr. Pim, one of the late Liberal members, was relegated to the foot of the poll; his former colleague, Sir Dominic Corrigan, did not stand. In South Wilts Mr. Fraser Grove, the late Liberal member, was defeated by Viscount Folkestone, who, with the other previous member, Lord Henry Thynne, makes the representation entirely Conservative. Another English county, Gloucestershire (West), which returned two Liberal members to the last Parliament, has rejected one—or, at least, has supplied the place of Mr. Marling, who retired, by Mr. R. E. Plunkett—though Colonel Kingscote, the other Liberal, retains his seat. Ayrshire South has followed the example of the northern division, and rejected the late Liberal member, Mr. Finnie, for Mr. Roger Montgomerie, a Conservative. A heavy blow to the Government has been dealt in the Wigton district by the rejection of the Lord Advocate for Scotland, and the election of a mere Mr. Stuart. Essex South has sent away its two late Liberal members, Mr. Wingfield Baker and Mr. Andrew Johnstone, and become wholly Conservative, by the return of Mr. T. C. Baring and Colonel Makins; and the county of Edinburgh, by not finding a Liberal to succeed Sir A. Maitland (who did not stand again), and choosing the Earl of Dalkeith, has restored the Tory dominancy in the county, which was destroyed at the last election.

Turning to the enumeration of the Liberal gains, the task is not very heavy, though in some few instances the victories obtained have been good ones. Thus the entire representation of North Durham has been obtained by the return of Mr. Lowthian Bell and Mr. Palmer, whereas it was formerly divided between Sir Hedworth Williamson (who did not stand this time), a Liberal, and Mr. George Elliott, a Conservative. At Kirkcudbright a hybrid Liberal, Sir W. Herries Maxwell, has been replaced by a total one, Mr. Maitland. In Ireland some successes—notable for changes in a Liberal direction—have been made in some of the northern Conservative boroughs. Thus Colonel Knox, a loud-spoken Tory and Orangeman, has yielded his seat at Dungannon to Mr. Dickson; and Sir Hervey Bruce has had to give his seat at Coleraine to Mr. D. Taylor. There is a question whether the late representative of Dungarvan, Mr. Henry Matthews is a Tory or a Liberal, so batlike are his oscillations between the two parties; but, at any rate, he has made way for an absolute Liberal, Mr. O. Keefe, and Lord Newry has been forced out of the borough which gives him his title by a Liberal, Mr. Whitworth. Mayo County, which was left unsought by its late Conservative member, Lord Bingham, has become wholly Liberal by giving to the other late member, Mr. G. E. Browne, as a colleague, Mr. T. Tighe. A little while ago Colonel Pease, a Tory, was returned for Hull, in the room of the late Mr. Clay, and the representation was thus neutralised. Before, however, he could take his seat, he has been ousted by Mr. A. H. Willson, and the other late member, Mr. Norwood, has again a colleague of his own Liberal opinions. In County Down there is a gain, for though Lord Arthur Hill-Trevor, one of the former Conservative members, has been again returned, Colonel Forde, who sat with him in the last Parliament and was politically in unison with him, has gone down before Mr. J. Sharman-Crawford, a tenant-right candidate, and son of Mr. W. Sharman-Crawford, once so prominent a member of the House.

For Berwickshire Mr. W. Miller, a Liberal, was returned late in last Session; but he has had a very short tenure of his seat, for he has been defeated now by Major Baillie Hamilton, who is thus added to the Conservative strength. In a parenthetic way, it may here be mentioned that Mr. Adam, the Chief Commissioner, whose seat for Clackmannshire was threatened, has been triumphantly returned by a large majority. There has been a Liberal gain in the county of Elgin, Lord Macduff having turned out the late Conservative member, the Hon. Ogilvie Grant. A seat has been taken from the Liberal party in Derbyshire East Mr. Strutt having given way before Mr. F. Arkwright (there will be now three members of that name in the House), but Admiral Egerton, the late Liberal member, has again been returned. The county of Herts is now wholly Conservative, Mr. T. Halsey having taken the place of Mr. H. R. Brand, who represented it in the last Parliament; the other Liberal member, Mr. H. Cowper, though returned, being at the wrong end of the poll. The state of the representation is thus reversed, for, whereas there were formerly two Liberals and one Conservative (Mr. Abel Smith) as members, there are now two Conservatives and one Liberal. Colonel Tomline will be entirely lost to the House, for, having forsaken Grimsby and wood East Suffolk as a Liberal, he has been defeated by Conservative Lord Kendleshire, who takes the place vacated by Mr. Corrance, of the same political creed. In the southern division of the West Riding of Yorkshire Liberal Mr. H. F. Beaumont, a late member, has succumbed before Conservative Mr. Starkey; and, coming nearer home, we find that in Middlesex Mr. Cope, a Conservative, has ousted Lord Enfield, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. With this for the present this chronicle of the elections closes.

At the annual meeting of the Huntingdonshire Agricultural Society the show was fixed for Sept. 9, and will be held at St. Neots. Among other gifts, the Duke of Manchester promised a silver cup, value 20 gs., for horses, and Mr. J. M. Heathcote promised a cup valued at the same amount.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent at Paris.)

Thursday, Feb. 12,

Public attention has been divided this week between the speech delivered by Marshal MacMahon at his recent visit to the Tribunal de Commerce and the elections in the departments of the Pas-de-Calais and the Haute-Saône. The Marshal's oration, of which we have had an official version, bears unmistakable signs of having been composed by the Duc de Broglie, and was, we are told, essentially an electoral manoeuvre destined to influence the result of Sunday's scrutin. "On Nov. 19," said the Duc de Magenta, in answer to President Daguerre's congratulatory address, "the Assembly intrusted me with the government for seven years, and my first duty is to secure the execution of that decision. Haven't uneasiness, therefore. During these seven years I shall be able to make all parties respect the present legally-established order of things. We shall, I hope, also see calm restored to the public mind and confidence revive. Confidence is not to be created by decrees, but my acts will be of a nature to command it."

All this, it was thought, would influence Sunday's elections; and, in some measure, it has done so. Neither Royalists nor Republicans are precisely pleased with the result of the scrutin. The former jubilantly announced beforehand that the Conservative candidates were certain to triumph, and the latter were equally confident concerning the success of their own party. In the Haute-Saône M. Herisson, the well-known Radical member of the Paris Municipal Council, has defeated the Duc de Marmier, his competitor, by an overwhelming majority; but in the Pas-de-Calais—a department which, it is true, has almost invariably returned Conservative deputies—M. Brasme, the Republican candidate, has been beaten by his antagonist, M. Sens. The politics of the latter are somewhat enigmatical. The Royalists claim him as a Fusionist; the Bonapartists hail him as a partisan of Napoleon IV. This only appears certain—that in his electoral address he has promised to unwaveringly support the Government of Marshal MacMahon. On the whole, the Republicans have no reason to complain. Eight months ago M. Longlet, their candidate in the Pas-de-Calais, was defeated by a majority of 18,000 votes; on Sunday M. Brasme only needed 2700 additional votes to be returned. The Republican cause, spite of Ministerial manoeuvres, is undoubtedly rapidly gaining ground.

The dismissal of Republican mayors continues. No less than 145 have been discharged by the Minister of the Interior and the Préfet in the department of the Gironde alone. In many instances the authoritatively-appointed functionaries decline the proffered honour; and the Republican journals register, daily, protestations from all parts of France against the arbitrary manner in which the Government is carrying the obnoxious municipal law into effect. The Royalists are becoming frightened at the large number of Bonapartists who are being appointed, and the organs of the Extreme Right admit that the deputies of their party are already beginning to regret having assisted the Government in carrying the "Loi des Maires."

On Saturday M. Buffet was re-elected to the Presidency of the National Assembly, by 348 votes against 246 given to M. Léon Say. MM. Fourcand and Rameau, the recently-dismissed Mayors of Bordeaux and Versailles, were unsuccessful candidates at the election for Vice-Presidents, MM. Martel, Benoist d'Azy, De Goulard, Chabaud-Latour, being re-elected by considerable majorities. Throughout the week the Assembly has been occupied in discussing the various taxes and financial expedients proposed with the view of providing for the deficit in the Budget, but without adopting any of them. General de Ladmireau, Governor of Paris, having requested the authorisation of the Chamber for the prosecution of one of its members, M. Melville-Bloncourt, a coloured gentleman deputy for Guadeloupe, accused of having been implicated in the Commune, a committee has been appointed to report upon this demand. M. Bloncourt appears to have escaped to London. The step taken by the Governor of Paris has caused a great sensation, such a long delay having elapsed since the perpetration of the offences complained of. At a recent meeting of the Amnesty Committee the Préfet of Police stated that the Councils of War had hitherto judged 50,000 Communists, 900 alone remaining to be disposed of. He declared that it was impossible to classify the prisoners for the purpose of an amnesty, seeing that many privates in the National Guard were more guilty than the officers; added to which in several instances insufficient sentences, considering the serious nature of the crimes committed, had been passed. It was his opinion that the Councils of War should settle the 900 remaining cases previous to any steps being taken with regard to an amnesty.

Literature has sustained a great loss in the death of M. Michelet, the eminent, though often prejudiced, historian, who died at Hyères, on Monday last, of disease of the heart, from which he had been suffering since 1870. He was seventy-six years of age. His greatest claim to the attention of posterity will undoubtedly be his *History of France*, remarkable alike for its brilliant, picturesque, and frequently eccentric, style, and its undisguised partiality in favour of Democratic doctrines. *La République Française*, to which he has been of late an occasional contributor, contained this morning an obituary notice, including a sketch of his life and an essay on his peculiar genius, six columns in length.

The Melun Assize Court has condemned Prince Soutzo, who, it will be recollect, recently shot Prince Ghika in a duel at Fontainebleau, to four years; his two seconds to three years, and the seconds of his unfortunate antagonist to two years' imprisonment.

## SPAIN.

A Madrid telegram states that the scheme for establishing a national bank has been accepted by the Bank of Spain.

A decree has been issued offering 1000 reals to every soldier who has obtained his discharge and re-enters for a year.

Interchange of prisoners with the Carlists has, according to the Madrid *Imparcial*, been agreed to by the Government.

According to an official announcement by the Carlist General Andechagas, the bombardment of Bilbao was to begin on the 13th inst. A special telegram from St. Jean de Luz represents General Moriones to have changed his mind about raising the siege. He remains in masterly inactivity on the Ebro, and the fall of the city is now thought imminent.

Official advices received in Madrid state that the Carlists have been defeated, with heavy loss, at Pobla, in the province of Lérida. Two hundred and eighty prisoners detained by them were released by the Republican troops. The Carlist bands under Vizcarro and the brother of Cucala, numbering 1400 men, have been beaten and dispersed near Nule, in the province of Valencia. The Carlists have cut the railway bridge at Alenda, in Valencia, have burnt the railway at Almadén, and have thrown a goods-train off the line at Guadalmedina.

## PORTUGAL.

All the members of the Royal family were represented at the funeral of Count Leisal, on Sunday, in the German Protestant cemetery at Lisbon.

With the exceptions of a Major and two sergeants, all the military prisoners at Lisbon accused of participation in the conspiracy of July, 1872, have been acquitted. The punishment awarded to each of the three persons found guilty is two years' imprisonment.

## HOLLAND.

It appears that the war in Sumatra did not end with the taking of the Kraton, the Acheenese chiefs remaining hostile and erecting forts in the interior. Still, it is considered that the enemy's strength is broken. The Sultan of Acheen is dead; and an official telegram from Acheen, dated Feb. 7, states:—"The hostile chiefs have elected as Sultan Toemankoe Dased, the cousin of the Sultan before the last one, with four regents. We are constructing a fort and camp in the Kraton which will command the river. The people are not hostile to us."

## ITALY.

Senor Cantelli, Minister of the Interior, has provisionally assumed the direction of the Ministry of Public Worship, in consequence of Senor Scialoja's resignation.

In the Chamber of Deputies the bill relative to elementary and compulsory education has been rejected by 140 votes against 107. A letter from General La Marmora having been read requesting the Chamber to accept his resignation, the House granted the General leave of absence for two months.

Cardinal Antonelli has, by a circular, declared that the pretended bull, regulating the election of a future Pontiff, is entirely apocryphal.

The Carnival at Rome was inaugurated last Saturday, and a despatch to the *Daily Telegraph* says:—"Agreeable to the 'Royal Edict of Pasquino II.', King of the Carnival, the opening act was a grand mythological spectacle—the reception by Pasquino of the visit of 'his Majesty the Emperor Saturn' and his daughter Ceres."

## GERMANY.

The German Parliament was opened by Commission, on Thursday week, and Prince Bismarck read the Speech from the Throne. The Speech, after expressing the regret of the Emperor at being unable to be present, refers to the fact that representatives appear for the first time in the House from Alsace-Lorraine. It is pointed out that the principal measure to be presented to Parliament will be the Military Bill, the object of which is to clearly define the military strength of Germany. Among the other measures to be introduced are a new press law and a bill to regulate trade disputes between masters and workmen. In conclusion, reference is made to the satisfactory state of the foreign relations of Germany. At Monday's sitting of the Reichstag Herr von Forckenbeck, of the National Liberal party, was elected President; Prince Hohenlohe-Schillingfurst, of the Old Liberal party, Vice-President; and Dr. Hanel, of the party of progress, second Vice-President.

The new military estimates of Germany exceed the old Army Budget by 15,000,000 thalers.

As a response to the London Anti-Romanist meetings, a demonstration took place last Saturday at Berlin, under the presidency of Professor Gneist, the pro-Rector of the University and a member of the Reichstag. The large assembly was addressed by several speakers, and the meeting closed with enthusiastic cheers for the Emperor William.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Emperor of Austria left Vienna for St. Petersburg on Wednesday, passed through Granica at midnight, and arrived at Warsaw next morning. After inspecting the Russian Kekholm regiment, on which occasion he wore the Russian uniform, his Majesty continued his journey to St. Petersburg. The railway station and the streets of Warsaw were decorated with flags, and the Emperor was everywhere cordially received by the people.

The committee of the Reichsrath appointed to report on the ecclesiastical laws have nominated two sub-committees, one of which will examine the Government bill on the subject, while the other will draught a new bill upon the marriage law to be introduced by some members of the Reichsrath.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the Government introduced bills for the immediate completion of three railway lines in Bohemia, and for the construction of five railway lines in other Austrian provinces.

The Reichsrath has, by a decided vote against the Government and the Ultramontanes, resolved that the Theological College at Innsbruck, which is in the hands of the Jesuits, be broken up in July next. The college is looked upon as the nursery of Jesuitism for Austria, Germany, and Switzerland.

Thirty thousand working men are out of employ in Vienna, and the number of clerks out of employ is estimated at 6000.

## SWEDEN-AND NORWAY.

The King opened the Norwegian Chambers in person on Tuesday. The introductory remarks made in the Speech from the Throne were similar to those of the Speech delivered to the Swedish Chambers. The King proceeded to enumerate the measures to be presented to the Chambers, which comprise bills relative to the salaries of civil servants and the extension of the railway system, and a bill enacting the steps for modifications in the law respecting liability to military service.

## AMERICA.

Mr. Secretary Fish discredits the statement published in the *Patrie* to the effect that sharp notes had recently been exchanged between the Governments of France and the States.

The Army Appropriation Bill has passed the House of Representatives, and a reduction to the amount of 4,500,000 dols. has been made in the estimates.

## CANADA.

It is stated in a telegram from Toronto that the Government has obtained large majorities at the elections in all the provinces, and that, out of 206 members, not fifty will belong to the Opposition. The *Toronto Globe* says that the Ministry of British Columbia has tried to force an alteration of the terms of the Confederation upon the people, and that the sitting of the House was broken up amid extreme excitement. The *Globe* adds that a demand for a dissolution has been made.

## INDIA.

Last week's official telegram respecting the Bengal famine states that the rainfall on the 21st ult. extended as far as Oude, and embraced all the distressed districts. Sir R. Temple has formed an estimate of the number likely to require relief, and his aggregate is a million and a half.

Rain has fallen in all the divisions of the Bengal presidency, with beneficial effect.

A Calcutta telegram in the *Times*, dated Tuesday, says:—"The Alibabad officials draw a startling picture of the distress at Gorakhpore. Starving children are entering the missionary orphanage. Rice is 6 lb. for 1s., and the relief works are crowded. Wages are 2d. per day. In North Moorshedabad the labourers exist on one meal daily. The rain has relieved Rajshyam. A relief committee has been formed in the Hooghly districts. The first subscription at Calcutta reaches £17,000. At Behar prices are double the average. 100,000 labourers are employed on the works, besides the railway and canal. People are alarmed and suffer great privation. Occasionally women

and children are employed on the roads. The rules regulating advances are further relaxed. Grants have been made for works to the extent of £261,800. Sir R. Temple is improving the Tirhoot transport. The exports since October are 150,000 tons. The Government imports 50,000 tons. The railway is carrying 1500 tons daily."

A *Daily News* telegram from Bankipore says:—"The condition of Northern Tirhoot and Chumparan is growing worse. Distress is intensifying, and becoming actual famine. Several deaths have occurred from starvation. Hundreds of high-caste women are to be seen labouring on the Government relief works with common coolies. The Government dépôts are already selling in three sub-divisions of Tirhoot, and the Government supplies are pouring in for distribution. The official organisation is splendidly active."

The Bombay mail of Jan. 19 has arrived. The news it brings respecting the famine has been anticipated by the telegrams. The Madras papers announce the death, at the age of seventy-two, of Azim Jah, the Prince of Arcot.

At Valparaiso they have had an earthquake and a great fire, the latter supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Queen has approved the appointment of Major R. M. Mundy, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Granada, to be Lieutenant-Governor of British Honduras.

The German African expedition under Gerhard Rohlfs has reached the oasis of Dachel, and made some valuable geographical discoveries in the district.

A Gibraltar telegram states that the German flag has been hoisted in Tangiers for the first time. On the arrival of the German squadron at that port the Moorish flag was saluted.

The Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier has, says *Galignani*, just become the purchaser, for 210,000f., of the hotel of Princess Achille Murat, in the Avenue Montaigne.

The Servian Skupchina has pronounced a verdict of "Not guilty" in the case of Colonel Beli-Markowitch, ex-Minister of War, who was impeached for alleged criminal offences in December last. The Prince has closed the session of the Skupchina with a speech from the throne.

The Cape mail brings the intelligence that the Zulu revolt in Natal has been brought to an end by the capture of the rebel chief and his five sons. The only other item of interest is the announcement made by the Attorney-General of the Transvaal State that he had seen twenty-three gold nuggets, weighing together 13½ lb., which had been found in one day.

A Cairo telegram, dated Tuesday, says:—"The army of the people of Darfur, numbering 10,000 men with three guns, which had been sent to assist the bands on the river Gazale, has been completely beaten by a body of Egyptian troops. The chief of the Darfur army was killed, and his flags and three cannons captured. The Egyptian force advanced into Darfur, pursuing and dispersing the negroes everywhere."

The following colonial appointments are gazetted:—Mr. William Alexander George Young to be Government Secretary and Secretary to the Court of Policy and Combined Court of British Guiana; Mr. William Alexander Parker to be a member of the Executive Council of St. Helena; Mr. John Lloyd to be a member of the Legislative Council of the Virgin Islands; and Mr. Henry Eying to be Colonial Secretary to Tobago.

## LAW AND POLICE.

## TRIAL OF THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT FOR PERJURY.

In summarising the Australian evidence, yesterday week, the Lord Chief Justice excluded from consideration the story of the cheque drawn by Roger Tichborne at Melbourne, which was stated by the defence to have come into the possession of Mr. Hopkins. His Lordship's reasons for discrediting it were the impossibility of Mr. Hopkins concealing such a proof of Roger's existence from his relatives, and the fact that no one else had seen the alleged cheque. In introducing Arthur Orton upon the scene, his Lordship objected to Dr. Kenealy's description of him as a "low, coarse brute." There was nothing, he said, in Orton's letters to warrant the assertion. In analysing the defendant's own account of himself in Australia, it was shown that his defence turned on the ten months of an interval in his movements which he had not accounted for. Mrs. M'Allister's evidence was commended to the special attention of the jury, as leading to the conclusion that Arthur Orton and the defendant were identical. The Lord Chief Justice then tested the principal incidents in the defendant's later life at Wagga-Wagga and elsewhere. He asked the jury if it was likely Roger Tichborne would have taken to butchering, or horse-breaking, or such like colonial occupations. He concluded with an estimate of Mr. Cubitt's evidence as to his first acquaintance with the defendant, and the circumstances under which he disclosed his claim to the Hampshire baronetcy.

On Monday his Lordship entered into an examination of the statements made by the defendant to Mr. Gibbes and others in Australia, at the period when he first set up his claim to the Tichborne estates. He analysed the whole of the defendant's original communications to Gibbes at Wagga-Wagga, the correspondence with Lady Tichborne, and the various accounts first given by the defendant of his early life. His Lordship traced out the possibilities of the defendant having obtained family information from his companion Slatte, a Hampshire man, and from the biographical articles in the *Illustrated London News*. It was strongly impressed on the jury that Roger Tichborne could not have known any of the names inscribed by the defendant in the Wagga-Wagga will as his executors. In support of the supposition that the idea of claiming the Tichborne estates had not been long entertained before it was put in execution, his Lordship instanced the defendant's marriage at a Wesleyan chapel, and a number of the entries in the pocket-book picked up in Wagga-Wagga. In commenting on Dr. Kenealy's attempt to reconcile these discrepancies his Lordship said it amounted to asking the jury to believe there had been an interchange of minds between Orton and the Defendant. His Lordship afterwards alluded to the defendant's statements with respect to the regiment in which he served in the Army and the position which he held in it.

Proceeding on Tuesday, with his analysis of the Australian evidence, the Lord Chief Justice dissected the statutory declaration made by the defendant in Sydney, remarking upon the names of ships and persons and dates appearing in it that could not possibly have been known to Roger Tichborne. The attention of the jury was next directed to the defendant's mistake in comparing Lady Tichborne with Mrs. Butts, of the Metropolitan Hotel—a tall, burly woman. On the alleged recognition of Bogle by the defendant his Lordship was more lenient than Mr. Hawkins had been. He gave Bogle credit for bona fides, but instanced many cases in which his evidence was unreliable. Having traced the defendant to Ford's Hotel, Manchester-square, his Lordship commented on the urgency of the motive which could take a man out of a comfortable room

on a Christmas night, and, after landing from a long sea voyage, to make an expedition to Wapping. His Lordship intimated that little importance was to be attached to the theories by which the defendant's counsel attempted to explain away such proceedings as the visit to the *Globe* public-house and the inquiries made about the Ortons. The defendant himself, he said, had never been asked what was the actual fact.

The summing up on Wednesday extended from the defendant's arrival in England to his first meeting with Lady Tichborne. The Lord Chief Justice remarked on the imprudence of the visit paid by Mr. Gosford and Mr. Cullington to Gravesend, and the impropriety of their conduct in forcing themselves on the defendant. Mr. Gosford's account of their first interview was minutely compared with allusions to the same incident in the defendant's cross-examination. Stress was laid on the strange action of Lady Tichborne in seeking the advice of her solicitor, Mr. Bowker, and then dismissing him at the critical moment when his opinion was most urgently required. In qualification of Dr. Kenealy's argument about the maternal instinct, the Lord Chief Justice pointed out how little Lady Tichborne had seen of her son, and how she failed to detect obvious discrepancies in the defendant's account of himself. The brown mark and the card case at Brighton, which he had offered as proofs of identity, his Lordship did not undertake to pronounce upon, though he suggested a "hypothetical solution." He expressed his strong disapproval of the charges of conspiracy made by Dr. Kenealy against the Tichborne family and their friends.

On Thursday his Lordship referred to the interview between Mr. Danby Seymour, William Burdon, and the Claimant at the Swan, at Alresford, and afterwards at Mr. Hopkins's. The interview at Croydon between the defendant, Sir P. Radcliffe, Mrs. Towneley, and Miss Nangles was next commented on, when he addressed Mrs. Towneley as his cousin Kate; and afterwards, on Lady Radcliffe coming into the room, calling her Mrs. Towneley. The next subject that came under consideration was the second interview with the defendant at Croydon. His Lordship was occupied a great part of the day in reading the defendant's correspondence, principally with Lady Tichborne, and pointing out the errors in spelling and grammar and the ignorance displayed on many subjects with which Roger Tichborne must have been well acquainted. Referring to the initiation of the Chancery suit, and the defendant's examination before Mr. Roupell, his Lordship suggested that the information which he then undoubtedly possessed, assuming he was not Roger Tichborne, might have been obtained from Lady Tichborne, Baigent, Miss Braine, Bogle, Carter, and M'Cann, observing as to the last three that it was most improper and irregular on his part, knowing they would be called as witnesses, to take them into his employ.

A case of breach of promise—"Maclean v. Knight"—was before Lord Coleridge and a special jury, last Saturday, in the Court of Common Pleas. Mr. Hawkins, Q.C., who appeared for the plaintiff, said that a consultation between himself and Serjeant Parry, who represented the defendant, had resulted in an arrangement that a verdict for the plaintiff should be taken by consent for £2000. The learned counsel stated that a good many private matters were involved in the case. A verdict for the above amount was accordingly returned.

An action for slander, arising out of some differences in connection with pigeon-shooting, was tried in the Court of Queen's Bench on Saturday; and the plaintiff, son of a general officer, obtained a verdict, with damages of £50, against his traducer, by whom he had been called a cheat and a blackguard.

In the Court of Queen's Bench Mr. Justice Blackburn has been engaged with a special jury in trying an action for libel brought against the *Times* newspaper. The libel complained of was contained in a letter written to the *Times* from Paris in January, 1873, by a correspondent of that paper, and headed "Sham Correspondents," which stated, in substance, that a "Monsieur Polhes," who was said to have abstracted some papers from M. Thiers's house during the Commune, had been passing himself off as a correspondent of the *Times*. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, £50.

For participation in a violent robbery from the person of Joseph Bush, a young ruffian named John Brown was, on Monday, sentenced at the Middlesex Sessions to seven years' penal servitude and another term of seven years' police supervision. The prosecutor's wife, who had behaved with great courage in seizing and holding the prisoner, though she was set upon and cruelly beaten by a number of her own sex, received from the Court a reward of £1, accompanied by high commendation. Robert Aikman was, on Tuesday, sentenced to seven years' penal servitude and seven years' supervision by the police. The prisoner had visited the clubs and some of the first-class hotels of the metropolis, and, whilst the waiters were inquiring after some name he had given, he appropriated greatcoats, wrappers, and other articles. The business for the day generally terminated by his entering an hotel, where he managed to slip from the cabman, and cheat him of his fare.

Templeman, the attorney, and Giraud, the Frenchman, charged with defrauding Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock, and Co., by passing a forged cheque for £1242, have been convicted at the Central Criminal Court, and sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude.

"Something called coffee," which had been seized on the premises of Mr. Syers, in Lime-street, was on Tuesday condemned at Guildhall, in spite of the owner's representation, first, that he had himself drunk a decoction of it, and, secondly, that it was sold to go abroad.

Mr. Arthur Foster, clerk in a Government office, was again brought before Mr. Knox at Marlborough-street, yesterday week, charged with violently assaulting Mr. Denyer, an hotel-keeper in Dover-street, and was committed for trial.

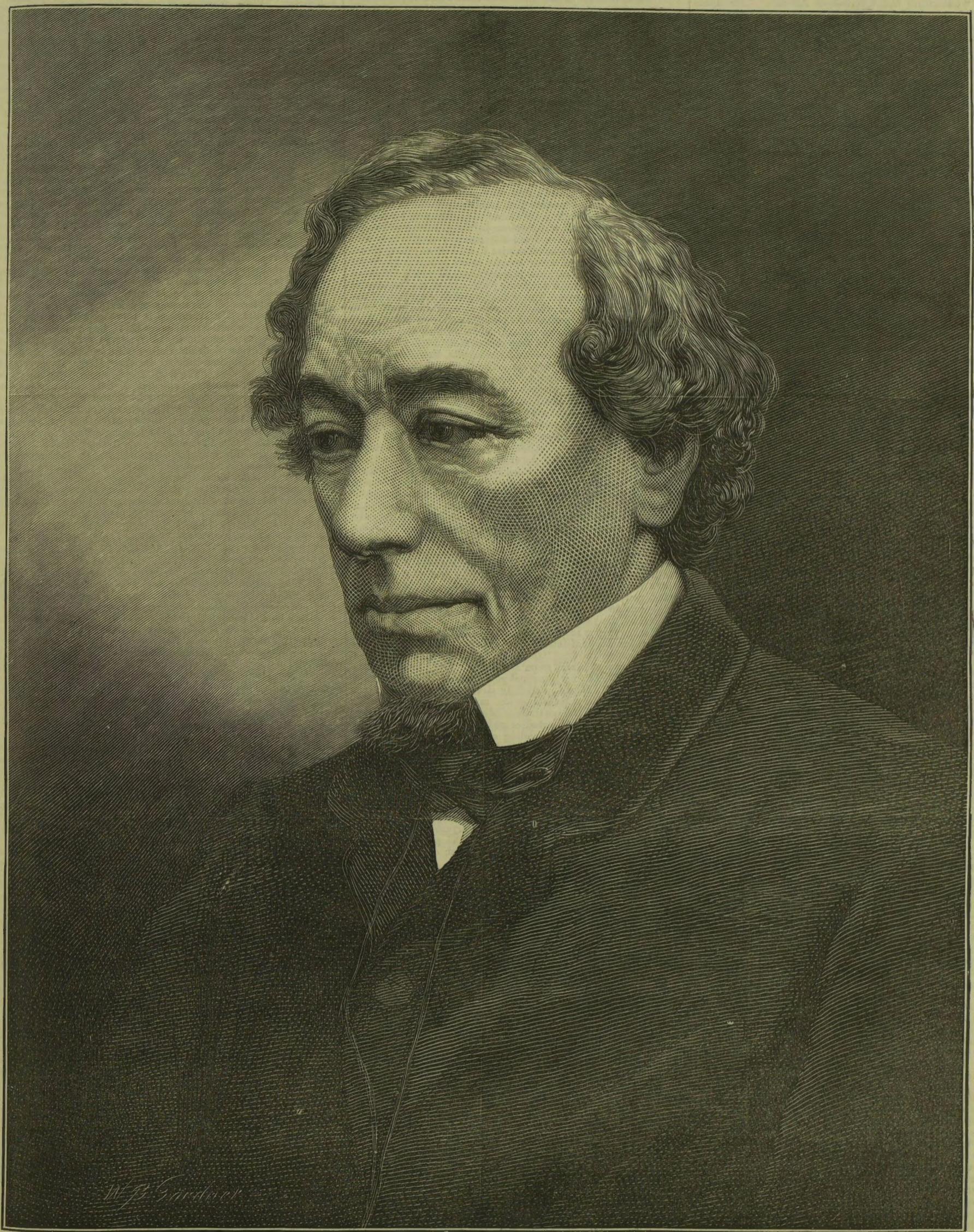
William Cole, in the employ of the Civil Service Co-operative Stores, Haymarket, was finally examined at Marlborough-street, on Saturday, charged with robbing his employers, and was committed for six months, with hard labour.

## A REVIEW AT ST. PETERSBURG.

Our Special Artist, who was at St. Petersburg to attend the ceremonies and festivities at the Duke of Edinburgh's marriage to the Grand Duchess Marie, has furnished a sketch of the review or parade of Russian troops in front of the Winter Palace, on the 26th ult. The Emperor of Russia, the Czarewitch, the Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur, the Crown Prince of Prussia and Germany, and the Crown Prince of Denmark were spectators of this grand military show. They sat on horseback while the troops marched past and saluted his Imperial Majesty. There were 23,000 infantry and 8000 cavalry, nearly all of the Imperial Guard, and some artillery besides. Another day was occupied with a hunting party at Gatchina: Prince Arthur went there, but not the Prince of Wales.



ROYAL MARRIAGE FESTIVITIES AT ST. PETERSBURG: REVIEW BEFORE THE EMPEROR, THE PRINCE OF WALES, AND THE CROWN PRINCE OF PRUSSIA.



THE RIGHT HON. BENJAMIN DISRAELI.\*

## MR. DISRAELI.

The result of the general Parliamentary elections in the last two weeks is to place Mr. Disraeli in power, and we therefore present our readers with a portrait of that distinguished statesman. He is sixty-eight years of age, four years older than Mr. Gladstone. Benjamin Disraeli was born in London, it is said in Bloomsbury-square, Dec. 21, 1805. His father was Mr. Isaac D'Israeli (that was the way he wrote his name), a learned antiquarian scholar, author of "The Curiosities of Literature" and the "Calamities and Quarrels of Authors." Mr. Isaac D'Israeli had inherited a moderate fortune from his father, who was a London merchant in the Mediterranean trade. The great-grandfather had come to London from Venice; but the family, which was Jewish, had been driven to Italy from Spain, in the fifteenth century, by a religious persecution. They had thence assumed the name of Israeli. Mr. Isaac D'Israeli did not adhere to the Jewish religion, but he dissented from the Church of England, and his son Benjamin was therefore educated at a small private school kept by the late Rev. E. Cogan, Unitarian minister, of Walthamstow. The mother of Benjamin Disraeli was a lady whose maiden name was Basevi, sister to the architect of the Pavilion at Brighton. His father possessed the estate and mansion of Bradenham Manor, near High Wycombe, and might have associated on equal terms with the landed gentry, but for his peculiarities of foreign race and creed, and his secluded life as a student. When Mr. Benjamin Disraeli left school, instead of going to one of the Universities, which were then more under Church direction than they now are, he was placed in an attorney's office to learn some details of business. This sort of work proved uncongenial, and he left it to his younger brother, Mr. Ralph Disraeli, who afterwards became a Registrar in the Court of Chancery.

The future Prime Minister chose a career of literary and romantic enterprise. Like Byron, he roved about in Albania and the Levant; like Shelley, he wrote a "Revolutionary Epic." He also wrote "Vivian Grey," the ideal of a bold and clever youngster aspiring to win the prizes of social and political distinction by self-asserting force. This was so early as 1827. In the saloons of Lady Blessington, and other leaders of the fashionable world on the ultra-Liberal side, he made a conspicuous figure, even at a juvenile age, while Mr. Gladstone, in his college at Oxford, was imbibing the doctrines of orthodoxy and austere Toryism. In like manner, when Mr. Gladstone obtained a seat in the House of Commons for Newark, by the patronage of the ultra-Tory Duke of Newcastle, as an opponent of the Reform Bill, Mr. Disraeli, one of the wildest of "Dandy Radicals," sought an entrance to Parliamentary life by an introduction from Joseph Hume. Both these right honourable gentlemen have since found good cause to alter their opinions, and it would be unjust to impugn the sincerity of either at any period of his life.

It was not till 1837 that Mr. Disraeli succeeded in getting a seat in the House, as one of the members for Maidstone. His colleague was the late Mr. Wyndham Lewis, of Pantgwynlais Castle, Glamorganshire; and in 1839, after the death of that gentleman, Mr. Disraeli married his widow. To that lady, who in 1868 was created Viscountess Beaconsfield, he has gratefully and chivalrously acknowledged that he owes no small part of his opportunity of success. He was soon alienated from the Radical Reform party, and connected himself with what was then called the "Young England" school. Their ideas of the true agencies of social and political regeneration might be expressed by the three titles of Monarchy, Aristocracy, and Anglican High Church. Mr. Disraeli, in 1841, exchanged Maidstone for Shrewsbury. The opposition of some representatives of the landed interest to Sir Robert Peel's free-trade measures, and, finally, to his repeal of the corn laws, in 1846, gave occasion to Mr. Disraeli for taking a forward place in debate, on the side of this malcontent section of the Tory party, the "Protectionists." He was now elected for Buckinghamshire, and, with the political importance of his rank of a county member, he became, after Lord George Bentinck's death, with the isolation of Sir Robert Peel, the leader of the Conservatives in the Lower House. In this position he was always supported by the chief of that party, the late Earl of Derby; and he appears to possess the confidence of the present Lord Derby as well. It need scarcely be stated that Mr. Disraeli was Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Derby Ministry of 1852, and in that of 1858, and again from July, 1865, to February, 1868, when he became First Lord of the Treasury. His Ministry was overthrown by the general election of November, 1868, upon Mr. Gladstone's proposal to disestablish the Protestant Church in Ireland. The most remarkable act of Mr. Disraeli's Government was the Parliamentary Reform Act of 1867, extending the suffrage to all householders in boroughs and cities. This was denounced not only by the Tories, but by Mr. Lowe and other Liberals, as an excessively democratic measure; but it now seems to have proved favourable to the Conservative party. In some respects Mr. Disraeli has been consistently Liberal from the first, as in advocating the removal of political disabilities imposed on account of religious belief. This was no more than was to have been expected of the descendant of Jewish victims of persecution.

His genius and style, both as a speaker and writer, have been very frequently made the subject of critical comment. In the orations likely to have been prepared beforehand his rhetoric is too artificial, and borrowed ornaments have too often been detected; but in current debate, in the rapid encounter of wits, and especially in the vein of banter, he is certainly the best speaker we have had in the House of Commons since the late Lord Derby was removed to the House of Lords. An inestimable merit of Mr. Disraeli is that command of temper, with that unfailing courtesy of his personal demeanour, which have sometimes disarmed his most bitter opponents. Whatever he may be as a politician, he is eminently a gentleman in bearing and in feeling. He has consummate social tact, and vast knowledge of the world. His fame as an author would probably not have been very considerable, but for the notoriety of his public position. A series of novels and romances, the last of which was "Lothair," have displayed highly coloured and exaggerated pictures of social life and incredible conceptions of character, mixed with rather indiscreet caricature or mimicry of real persons in our time. Fancy and wit Mr. Disraeli has in abundance, but little genuine humour, and none of the highest qualities of imagination. These literary pastimes, however, do not constitute his principal claim to the regard of his countrymen. The titles of some of his books may be enumerated:—"Vivian Grey," "The Revolutionary Epic," "The Rise of Iskander," "Ixion in Heavea," "Popanilla," "The Young Duke," "Henrietta Temple," "Contarini Fleming," "Alroy," "Coningsby, or the New Generation," "Sybil, or the Two Nations," "Tancred, or the New Crusade," "Lord George Bentinck, a Political Biography," and, finally, "Lothair." They were found amusing at the time when they were written.

Mr. Disraeli is a widower; the death of Lady Beaconsfield occurred not long ago. He has no children, and his only brother is deceased. His country house and estate are at

Hughenden Manor, High Wycombe; he has lately taken a new town house, No. 2, Whitehall-gardens.

The Portrait of Mr. Disraeli is from a photograph by Messrs. W. and D. Downey, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and of Ebury-street, Eaton-square.

## DUDLEY GALLERY EXHIBITION.

The spring exhibitions of water-colour drawings at this gallery diminish in interest as the number of their contents augment—as augment they do largely, if our memory serves us. Of works of artistic significance or importance there are certainly this year fewer than on any former occasion. Fewer artists of established reputation are among the contributors, and we almost entirely miss one element of special interest in former gatherings—i.e., studies for pictures and sketches *pour servir* made by oil painters of distinction. Nor among the many younger or little-known aspirants in water colours do we recognise, with some few exceptions, either an aim in art above or beside the familiar or commonplace in subject, or a strenuous effort at excellence in treatment. Some recent tendencies of our younger artists towards the mystico-medieval or romanticoclassic were heretofore illustrated more fully at the Dudley Gallery than elsewhere; but they have now almost entirely disappeared from its walls. Such tendencies had not unfrequently an affected or morbid character, which could not be accepted by healthy tastes; still they gave evidence of artistic energies which might mature into something purer and better, as well as original. Youth is the season of ambition, and it is an ill-omen for the future of water-colour painting among us to find so little that is tentative from the many young artists who exhibit here. It might be otherwise if we had anything like a definite school either of water colours or oil in this country—if we had a number of capable, properly-trained pupils following acknowledged masters in developing well-ascertained principles of art. But it is not so. The leadership of the master and the intimate concurrence of the followers in a given direction, as practised in all the successful historic schools of painting, is virtually unknown among us. A few artists strike out fresh by-paths for themselves and they have their little followings, but they do not work in concert; the results, therefore, do not clear the way to further progress. The Dudley Gallery may be useful as a nursery for the old-established societies, and there are, no doubt, many evidences of capacity and promise in the present display; but the facilities it affords for disposing of productions in the slight material of water colours, which are little better than a superior kind of paperhanging, may, we think, be prejudicial to the career of many young artists.

With so few works of salient importance, our notice might be a short one; we shall, however, endeavour to include, if only by merely mentioning them, a proportion of the productions which, as we have said, evince capacity and promise. Among the most pleasing items in the collection are the small portraits by Mr. J. C. Moore, who in a quiet, unvulgar key of colouring, and with refinement of treatment generally, very happily realises the sweet ingenuous expression of childhood. "Blanche Egerton" (224), a bright-eyed little lady in white, under a Japanese parasol, is especially felicitous; and little if at all inferior are the portraits of Master Richard Cavendish (348), and little Isabella Roget (333). A portrait-group in the same *genre*, by Mr. Poynter, of Mr. F. Hugh Bell, seated with his little daughter posed between his knees (84), seems to us scarcely worthy of the artist's reputation. Father and daughter are a little too self-conscious, and the draughtsmanship is rather questionable; the male hands have a degree of anatomical detail seldom seen except as a consequence of long manual labour. "Summer Noon" (304), a scene in a garden pleasure, and some landscape "bits" testify to the artist's versatile but very unequal power. A child-portrait group (177) by W. B. Morris, carefully drawn and modelled, but slightly wanting in ease and grace, may be mentioned in the same category with the portraits of Messrs. Moore and Poynter. Among fancy single-figure studies we have that of a girl in white dress and black mittens, standing on a terrace (205), by Mr. G. D. Leslie, which, though it has the artist's customary sweetness of feeling, is even more than usually insufficient, technically considered. "A Young Greek Woman" (205), by Miss Edith Martineau—well drawn and elevated in style and character; "Adeline" (12), by Mr. W. Gale; "Rubinella" (34), by C. Bellay; "Violin Player" (393), by W. J. Knewstub; "Baby Bunting" (192), by Miss Juliana Russell; a head by Miss Helen Thorneycroft; "Under a Cloud" (105); a child mourning over a dead goldfinch, by E. Bale; No. 231, representing, in the manner of Mr. Leslie, a country girl returning from church, by Mr. A. C. H. Luxmoore; and contributions by J. Burr, H. Patterson, and S. Lucas are other single-figure studies of merit.

The more elaborate figure-subjects are not numerous, and few of them need detain us. One of the best is Mr. Heywood Hardy's "Field Labour in Upper Egypt" (60), in which we see a fellah standing on logs that serve as a rude harrow, and that are dragged along by a camel. This drawing is thoroughly studied and complete, like all this young artist's works. Still better in its way is Mr. Buckman's decorative treatment of "Football" (269)—after the manner in which he rendered some London street cries in the last Academy exhibition. The tussle of the group of athletic young fellows who struggle over the ball is capitalised, with excellent figure draughtsmanship, and the whole composition is perfectly subordinated to the requirements of flat, mural decoration. Mr. Buckman has struck out a path that is much neglected, if not new, in our school, and he is already eminently successful. A word of praise is due to Miss Constance Phillott's graceful Peona returning through "the gloomy wood in wonderland" (144), from Keats's "Endymion." Very spirited and characteristic is Miss Elizabeth Thompson's drawing (151) of a Prussian escort conveying a number of French Zouave prisoners of the war of 1870 in a ferry-boat.

Messrs. Brewtnall, Parker, T. Green, and J. Macbeth have adopted more or less the technical method of Mr. F. Walker in their respective drawings—"Called before the Curtain" (128)—a fair young actress bowing her acknowledgment at the footlights; "The Gentle Craft" (41)—boys fishing from a rustic bridge; "The End of the Journey" (373)—a young couple of the last century just alighted from the "Bath" coach; and "The Vale of Health, Hampstead" (398)—an invalid old lady in a donkey-chaise, attended by two daughters or granddaughters. In these drawings there is much delicacy in details, but the workmanship is niggling and miniature-like. The same cramping, imitative influence was probably not unfelt in the otherwise charming drawing (293) of children in a flowery dell, by Mr. A. Goodwin; and Mr. C. Rossiter's "Sea Stones" (292)—children on the sea shore. Other drawings of some mark, though in a rather small style of execution, are Mr. H. Goodwin's "Dining Out" (241), a labourer sitting in a picturesque valley with a begging dog before him, and Mr. C. Earle's "Common Objects at the Sea-Side" (136)—i.e., an assemblage of saddle-donkeys with their drivers. In a broader, more robust manner, are Mr. J. Knight's "Going to Mass" (215) and Mr. J. J. Richardson's "The Gillie's Pipe" (341)—

a sporting moor scene, which is very good of its kind. We would specially commend to notice two extremely dexterous studies à la *Fortuny*, by M. Leloir, called "Pretty Cockatoo!" (549) and "A Moorish Lady" (550); together with the spirited and delicately-handled "Skirmish" (534), by Mr. Detaile; and the painful little picture by Mr. F. G. Cotman, called "Worn Out" (602), which is very subtly characteristic in the modelling of the aged face. While desiring to pay all respect to Mr. W. Crane's aim, in his allegory of "Winter and Spring" (262), we cannot reconcile ourselves to its heavy, opaque colouring. With mention of respectable contributions by Messrs. C. Napier, Hemy, R. Thorne Waite, and F. J. Skill, we pass to the landscapes, &c.

In this department, largely as it is represented, we find even less to repay examination; and we must content ourselves with little more than bare enumeration of some productions which rise above the average standard. The mass of the contributions of this class are mere studies or sketches—very careful and truthful in many cases, but wanting in the character and completeness of "pictures" rightly understood, and wanting such artistic treatment as should confer upon them distinctive and individual art-value. One of the few drawings aiming at sentiment in landscape is Kate Malleson Goodwin's "Autumn Twilight: St. Catherine's Hill, near Guildford" (48); which is impressive though not happy in composition. Mr. T. J. Watson's view of Hexham (52), relieved against the sky after sundown, has an air of greater truth, yet just misses the vague impressiveness of the former. "The Mill Rest" (349), by Mr. E. H. Fahey, another twilight subject, shows a young painter working always in the same groove, and with the same set palette of not particularly agreeable or artistic colour. Mr. J. Bannatyne's "Twilight on the Ayrshire Coast" (40), and other contributions of this artist, are truthful and neat in workmanship, yet prosaic. More powerful in effect and execution is Mr. H. Macallum's "Return of the Beer Fleet" (96), a Scotch seacoast scene at early morning. The same artist sends a view of "Florence from the Hôtel d'Arno" (202), which has merit. Mr. A. Severn is represented by a view of Florence from almost the same point (314), but a more striking effect of sunlight is sought to be rendered. Unfortunately, however, Mr. Severn does not quite realise technically his fine feeling for effect, either here or in the "Early Morning on Coniston Lake" (115). "The High Tor, Matlock" (58), by Mr. A. B. Donaldson, is bold and effective, but the colour is forced. Mr. A. W. Weedon proves himself a keen and close student of nature in "Ben Slioch from Kinlochaw" (256); and "The Slighagan River, Isle of Skye" (154), by Mr. S. Vincent, reveals a vigorous, disciplined hand. The last remark applies to Mr. J. Macculloch's "Ben Venue from Loch Acray" (277). Good many work will likewise be found in Mr. C. Richardson's "After Sundown, Westmorland" (285) and "Midday" (409), and in the contributions of Mr. H. Moore. Similar merits, or other acceptable qualities, such as workman-like facility, delicacy of treatment, a sense of atmospheric influences—or at least, some recognition of picturesque requirements—are noticeable in Mr. T. Lloyd's "Showery" (185); Mr. A. C. Stannus's "Arran from the Ayrshire Coast" (246); "San Servolo—After Sunset" (260), by Mr. F. C. Nightingale; "Near Gravesend—Sunrise" (393), by Mr. C. E. Holloway; "Washing on the Banks of a Stream" (37), by Mr. L. Smythe; and in the contributions of Messrs. F. Walton, E. A. Waterlow, F. Dadd, A. Parsons, J. J. Curnock, A. F. Grace, Walter Field, F. Talfourd, H. Pilleau, C. J. Lewis, G. S. Walters, H. Hine, G. F. Glennie, A. Croft, and J. O. Long.

Drawings of considerable merit in which animals are of prominent interest are exhibited by Messrs. J. W. Bottomley and F. Williamson. Among architectural subjects we have to commend a Cairene interior by Mr. F. Dillon, "House of the Sheikh El Madi" (222), and the works of Messrs. T. R. Macquoid, H. M. Marshall, W. P. Burton, and R. P. Spiers. Some of the best still-life pieces are the flowers of Misses Helen C. Coleman and Isabella Green.

The portrait of Mr. Edward Baines, recently presented to the Corporation of Leeds, was painted by Mr. Richard Waller.

Mr. T. Brassey, M.P., has contributed £1000 towards a fund being raised for the purpose of enlarging Hastings Infirmary.

At Cambridge University the Smith prizes have been adjudged as follow:—First prize, Walker William Rouse Ball, B.A.; Second Wrangler; second prize, George Stuart, B.A.; Emmanuel, who was bracketed as Fifth Wrangler. The Rev. George Martin Straffen, M.A., of Christ's College, has been elected Hulsean Lecturer for 1874. The Hulsean prize has been adjudged to W. Cunningham, Trinity College.

A preliminary meeting, convened with a view to the raising of a fund in the city of London and throughout the country for the relief of the sufferers by famine in Bengal, was held, on Tuesday, at the Mansion House—the Lord Mayor presiding. A resolution was passed authorising a public subscription, and a committee appointed to carry out the object, the Lord Mayor being the chairman of the committee. The subscriptions received amounted to £1000, and the meeting was adjourned till Monday next. At a meeting of the Court of Common Council held at Guildhall, on Thursday, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, it was resolved unanimously to vote £1000 towards the fund.

During the week ending last Saturday 2318 births and 1411 deaths were registered in London, the former being 243 and the latter 323 below the average. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis, which in the seven preceding weeks had decreased from 1112 to 464, rose again last week to 512, which were, however, 102 below the average; 248 resulted from bronchitis, 150 from phthisis, and 71 from pneumonia. There was one death from smallpox, 48 from measles, 13 from scarlet fever, 7 from diphtheria, 53 from whooping-cough, 20 from different forms of fever, and 8 from diarrhoea. The fatal cases of measles again showed an excess, whereas those of each of the six other zymotic diseases were considerably below the average. Of the 20 deaths referred to fever, 1 was certified as typhus, 16 as enteric or typhoid, and 3 as simple continued fever.

At a meeting of volunteer commanding officers, held on Saturday, at the rooms of the National Rifle Association, Pall-mall—the Marquis of Westminster in the chair—it was decided to be desirable to have a field-day on Easter Monday, as in former years. A committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements, subject to the sanction of the War Office.—The ceremony of presenting the prizes to the Queen's Rifle Volunteers took place on Saturday evening in Westminster Hall. The Marquis of Westminster, Colonel of the regiment, presided; and the prizes, the aggregate value of which was £1000, were presented by the Marchioness, in the presence of a distinguished company and a large number of spectators. An adjournment was made to Willis's Rooms, where the annual regimental supper took place. The chair was taken by the Marquis, the Marchioness being on her husband's left. Sir Samuel Baker and Colonel M'Murdo were guests.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

If the entries for the spring handicaps were, numerically, not particularly satisfactory, no complaint can be made of the manner in which the handicappers have acquitted themselves in the difficult task of adjusting the weights. This is particularly noticeable in the Grand National Steeplechase, the City and Suburban, and the Chester Cup, in the first of which only 24 owners have declared forfeit out of 93; in the second, 36 out 114; and in the last, 22 out of 79.

Taking the steeplechase first, we remark that Disturbance properly heads the list with the steady weight of 12 st. 9 lb. No horse has ever won the Grand National with any weight over 12 st.; and, good animal as Disturbance is, he is hardly likely to succeed where The Lamb and L'Africaine both failed. He, however, ought to beat most of the heavy weights, though we doubt his ability to concede 13 lb. to his stable companion, Furley, who, if piloted by Mr. Richardson, will very nearly carry off a second National for the powerful stable with which that gentleman is identified. Defence, we think, has a false reputation, and has been hardly treated; but Eurotas has fairly earned his weight; and, if he were not a novice over the Liverpool country, would look very like the winner at 11 st. 8 lb. Lower down we notice Casse Tête (11 st.), Footman (11 st.), St. Aubyn (10 st. 12 lb.), and Fantôme (10 st. 10 lb.); all exceptionally well treated—on paper. Footman, however, had such a severe fall in last year's chase that his courage may be somewhat impaired. If he comes to the post sound in wind, limbs, and nerves, there is no horse in the handicap which can beat him at the weights. This is a great "if," however, after such an accident. Of St. Aubyn we have formed a very high opinion. No horse ever learned his business so quickly, considering that he had no natural aptitude for jumping, and was at first regarded as an almost hopeless pupil. He has very fair speed and excellent stamina, and, with luck, is sure to develop into a first-class steeplechaser. Over the Liverpool country he is, however, like Eurotas, a novice, and at present is hardly likely to beat Casse Tête, who is a much better animal than his Croydon opponent Silvermere, and has already once found her way to the winning-post. When this mare was defeated last year it was through no fault of her own, as her bridle broke at the second fence, and of course it was useless to persevere with her further. Of Mr. Yates's powerful team, which includes Harvester, Cramoisie, Palmerston, and Clifton; it is not easy to guess which will prove the best, as all the four are so favourably handicapped. Harvester, who was a competitor when Casse Tête won in 1872, is, we believe, somewhat unsound; and the others, like Eurotas and St. Aubyn, are strangers to Liverpool; so, as the Aintree track is quite unlike any other steeplechase course in England, the champion of the stable may, after all, not prove a very dangerous opponent. Among the lightly-weighted horses, we think best of the chances of Columbine (10 st. 6 lb.) and Master Mowbray (10 st. 5 lb.), who ran third and fourth last year. On the whole, however, unless there is some unknown Salamander in the background, the heavily-weighted horses seem to have the best of the handicap.

For the first time in its history the City and Suburban will have to play second fiddle to the Lincolnshire Handicap, for a large number of horses are engaged in both races; and, as the handsome sum of £1000 is added to the earlier handicap, owners will naturally be induced to give it a preference. At the same time, as we said before, the weights for the Epsom race are admirably adjusted, and, where so many horses seem to have a chance of victory, we may be pretty certain of an interesting contest.

As usual, the numerically strongest lot is that of Alec Taylor, who has complimented the Admiral by accepting with no less than eight horses. As we are not a "racing prophet" we must decline to turn our brains thus early in the year by trying to discover "Taylor's best." Suffice it to say, that this trainer annually presents us with a very "hot favourite"—as the phrase is—for the City and Suburban, but never wins the race. But for this we should think that Royal George, with only 7 st. on his back, had a very taking appearance. The two Goats between them are represented by nine horses; and, seeing that Walnut is handicapped at 7 st. 12 lb., Fontarabian at 7 st. 9 lb., Lemnos (possibly the best horse of his year) at 7 st. 4 lb., and Hesselden at 6 st. 10 lb., they cannot complain of the manner in which they have been treated. Walnut will probably be the public favourite, but our choice would be Fontarabian, who last year at Brighton, over the six-furlong course, gave Trombone 9 lb. and beat him pretty easily. Now Trombone, at any distance under a mile, is very smart indeed, so that, in handicapping his conqueror at 7 st. 9 lb., it is possible that the Admiral has somewhat underrated his merits. Jennings has a team of four, and might win the race with Eole II. (six years, 8 st. 5 lb.), who, however, has hitherto shown to advantage only over a distance of ground. Cremorne, who made such a gallant fight last year with 9 st. 2 lb., is, we fear, now hors de combat; and Wenlock, with a heavier weight, will hardly prove an efficient substitute, especially as he has been in retirement ever since he won the Leger in 1872. Of Matthew Dawson's lot Andred (8 st. 6 lb.) will, no doubt, prove the best. He will run, however, at Lincoln, so that we shall know beforehand what sort of qualification he has for Epsom honours. Without wading through the other entries seriatim, we may conclude our remarks on the City and Suburban by observing that Pacha and Bull's Eye are fairly weighted at 7 st. 4 lb., and the Infanta colt and Lucy Sutton at 7 st. 2 lb.; that Spectator and fair Agnes will probably prove the best of the three-year-olds; that Little Agnes, as she has been let off with the ridiculous impost of 7 st., is no doubt known to be radically unsound; and last, but not least, that Mr. Hodgman's champion, in spite of his change of diocese—we mean training quarters—will still steadily decline preferment, and remain all his life a "Perpetual Curate."

Admiral Roux has addressed a long letter to the *Times* on "Turf Prospects." We entirely agree with him in thinking that the outcry against two-year-old racing is raised by people who have no practical acquaintance with the subject. The excellence of the modern thoroughbred depends entirely—as the Admiral puts it—upon his "early education;" and that the moderate racing of juveniles is not harmful is proved by the fact that the Derby winner is almost always a horse who has carried off one or more of the prizes of the previous season. We are not, however, quite sure that the Jockey Club did right in allowing the youngsters to commence their career so early as March 22. The 1st of May was generally accepted as a fair compromise, and the Admiral's strong language in defence of the return to the earlier date amuses but does not convince us. He objects, very properly, to the interference of Parliament in the affairs of the turf; but if it is once understood that the interested opinions of owners and clerks of courses are to have paramount sway in the councils of the club, he and his friends may unwittingly necessitate the very legislation they wish to avoid.

The University crews are hard at work training for the great race of the 28th proximo, and at Cambridge especially they are particularly forward.

## MAKING VALENTINES.

The saint's day that is sacred to honest sweethearts happens to fall on this present Saturday. For this reason our publication may well include some illustrations of the processes by which those pretty missive gifts and letters are made, commonly sent upon this occasion to and from the young people who love each other in a pleasant and innocent way. We are much gratified to learn that this delightful trade, as well as that in Christmas and New Year's Day tokens of a like kind, has latterly increased among us. It helps to keep up good humour in the family. It prompts the children to remember absent friends, and proves to them how friends and kindred may use the post-office to remind one another of their mutual claims to affection. Good taste may be early formed in the choice of such ornamental devices as present a harmony of forms and colours; and this point should be attended to in the nursery at a very tender age. An infant of three years should have no ugly playthings. The love of the beautiful and graceful, as well as the practice of courtesy—and even of due gallantry between the smallest boys and girls—may be encouraged by their interchange of valentines. We do not want to say more. It is a subject not beneath the regard of the social legislator who cares for manners and minor morals.

Without further preamble, we shall now give the reader some information lately gathered concerning this branch of fancy manufacture, as carried on by Mr. Eugène Rimmel, of the Strand. That eminent perfumer, it is well known, fabricates, sells, and exports an immense variety of such dainty wares, catering not only for the pleasures of scent, but also for those of the eye. He is constantly inventing new combinations of decorative materials, and fresh devices for their most agreeable and significant presentation. One material, indeed, which seems an essential part of the great majority of St. Valentine's Day gifts, is supplied to Mr. Rimmel's hand by the fancy stationer. We have therefore visited also the establishment of Mr. George Meek, in Crane-court, Fleet-street, to look at the processes of gilding or silvering, cutting out, perforating, embossing, and otherwise treating paper, in imitation of lace-work or embroidery. These operations, with a scene in one of Mr. Rimmel's work-rooms, are represented by our illustrations.

But it would not be fair to omit all mention of the important work done by other houses of the highest repute in their different branches of artistic industry. Without the aid of the designer or draughtsman, the lithographer, the wood-engraver, the painter or the colour-printer, the cardboard maker, the artificial-flower maker, the workers in silk, feathers, glass, filigree, and lacquer, besides many others of diverse skill, we could not have these charming toys of the lovers' vernal festival. They are only arranged, composed, and put together and made delicious with fragrance by Mr. Rimmel. The productions of Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co., of Chandos-street, who are decorators or illuminators, engravers, colour-printers, and lithographers, also manufacturers of Russia and Morocco leather, as well as literary publishers recently of some importance, equally deserve mention. They are not so complex, indeed, as those which are fabricated of various materials and intended for various appliances. They consist mainly of pictorial and ornamental designs on paper, with suitable verses or mottoes; but their artistic beauty commands admiration; the pictures and the poetry are really good; and we take this opportunity to give them a passing notice.

The processes for the ornamentation of paper at Mr. Meek's establishment are first to be described. Most persons are, perhaps, aware that the gilding or silvering is done by previously putting moist varnish on the paper, and then laying gold-leaf or silver-leaf upon it, or else covering it with metallic powder. This naturally sticks to the parts which are touched with the adhesive varnish; and if that was put on, like printer's ink, by a machine supplied with a form of types or an engraved bas-relief, the letter-printing, pattern, or picture will appear in gold or silver, when the other parts of the metal-leaf are removed. They are simply rubbed off by hand, with a woollen or soft linen rag. Our first three illustrations show the laying on of the gold or silver leaf, in pieces about four inches square; the impressing it on the moist paper, by the use of a small hand-press; and the wiping off of the waste fragments of this shining tissue. In the next illustration, at the upper right-hand corner of the page, we see the cutting out of patterns in the paper by forcing it, with the pressure of a screw, upon a sharp-edged die beneath. A piece of zinc is interposed between the paper and the press. At the bottom of the page, in the middle, is a ponderous machine, called a "tympan," which reminds us of a steam-hammer; but the power that works it, instead of steam, is only the momentum of a huge iron wheel, having a weight of two or three tons, horizontally suspended. As the axle of this wheel rises or descends in a screw, its backward revolution, after having been wound up, and raised a little, presently brings down the hammer with enormous force upon a kind of anvil solidly constructed below. This machine is used for embossing the paper, whether gilt or silvered, or plain, or cut in a pattern. After the embossing comes the process of lacing. The die, which is made of hard steel, has the paper yet sticking to its surface. It is placed on a bench, where a man with a file wrapped in sand-paper rubs away upon it, till every particle of paper raised on the protuberant points of the die is removed, leaving a number of little holes, and the remaining parts, sunk in the engraved hollow spaces of the die, form a perfect imitation of lace-work. Several young women or girls are employed, lastly, in trimming and folding this ornamental paper, which is much in request for various occasions, as well as for valentine letters.

The larger Engraving in the centre of our page displays a scene in one of Mr. Rimmel's busy and pleasant work-rooms. But these are very extensive, and from eighty to a hundred and fifty industrious females—the numbers varying with the season—may be found here engaged in most congenial work. It is an agreeable sight to watch their skilful fingers, and to notice how they enjoy the exercise of that natural taste for the pretty, the neat, and the convenient, which belongs to their clever sex. A more cheerful place and scene of labour can nowhere be visited; and the variety of nice little contrivances giving free play to an ingenious fancy is exceedingly amusing to the observer. This work, one would think, must have some resemblance to millinery—especially to the trimming of ladies' caps and bonnets—in respect of the faculties of mind, as well as of eye and hand, which it calls into activity; and we hold that millinery, with other departments of confectionery (to use that word in the French sense) is part of the vocation of woman. Mr. Rimmel directs all this company of fair artisans in their manifold tasks, and constantly devises novel artistic combinations, pleasing effects of grouping or colour, the unforeseen addition of strange and quaint materials, whimsical surprises, and practical jests, or useful adaptations of things really serviceable in the concoction of his different valentines. This last-mentioned quality, which he calls the *utile dulci*, may recommend some of his wares to persons of a practical turn. A useful article of the toilet, or of a lady's or gentleman's dress, such as a hair-pin, a breast-pin, a ring, a bow of silk ribbon, a

necktie, a fan, a brooch, a locket, a scent-bottle, or even a garter (*honi soit qui mal y pense*), is cleverly introduced amidst the paper lace and filigree, the artificial flowers and real marabout feathers, the little painted cupids and cherubs, or loving human couples, that fill a shallow pasteboard box. Sometimes there is a scenic arrangement to show a verdant grove or flowery garden, with a flight of birds; or a lake of mirror-glass, with a swan upon its lucid surface; or a musical box, hidden beneath the decorative pieces, is suddenly heard in a sweet familiar tune. A lady's work-box, glove-box, jewel-box, or toilet-case, a cigar-case for a young man, a packet of bon-bons for a child, may lie concealed in the satin couch of a "practical valentine," surrounded with gold lace or floral garlands. There are such gifts to be purchased at different prices, from five shillings up to five guineas; and most persons are inclined, once or twice in their lives, to spend their money in a fond sentimental tribute, which may take this shape as well as any other. What Mr. Rimmel undertakes is to provide the article for a lover or friend to give. That it may be the more worthy of gracious acceptance, he racks his brain for devices, and ransacks the stores of every manufacture, the vegetable, mineral, and animal kingdoms of nature, the farthest countries, from Peru to Japan, the workshops of Bohemia, Genoa, and Pesth, for a diversity of materials. It takes a great deal of trouble to compose these mere trifles. One of the really beautiful things he has lately imported is the work of nuns in a Brazilian convent, who are accustomed to make artificial flowers entirely of the feathers of the gorgeous birds that haunt the South American forests. "It is Nature imitating Nature," says Mr. Rimmel; and it is true that no artificial colours would so vividly represent the hues of living growth.

The above description of the manufacture of valentines will apply, in some measure, to that of similar pretty "confessions" for the gifts of Christmas and New-Year's Day, and for the contents of "Easter eggs." All this kind of business has of late years taken great extension among us, and we desire to see it turned to good account in educating the taste and encouraging the wholesome play of fancy. It would be an excellent pastime for young people to design and fabricate their own valentine or other gifts, buying the materials at the proper shops in town. In the mean time, those who are less industrious can purchase a variety of such things ready made, and we have told them somewhat of the making.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated July 4, 1871, with eight codicils, of the Right Hon. Cadwallader, Lord Blayney, late of Castle Blayney, in the county of Monaghan, who died on Jan. 18 last, at St. James's Hotel, Piccadilly, was proved on the 3rd inst. by Thomas Bates, the Hon. Walter Philip Alexander, Richard Key, and John Davis Garde, the executors, the personal estate being sworn £25,000. Among many other legacies, the testator bequeaths £1000 to the poor of Castle Blayney; £50 to the poor of St. James's, Piccadilly; nineteen guineas to the poor of Willesden; £5000 to purchase land, if practicable, within half a mile of the market house, Castle Blayney, and to erect almshouses thereon for twenty persons to be elected without reference to creed, and £15,000 to form an endowment fund for the same; £2000 to the sustentation fund of the Irish Church; £10,000 to be divided between the Molyneux Asylum, Dunne's Hospital, the Protestant Orphan Society, the Agricultural Society, and Queen's College, all at Dublin; and £200 each to the Charing-cross Hospital and St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park-corner. The residuary legatees are the Countess of Caledon, Thomas Bates, the Hon. Walter Philip Alexander, Arthur Sharman Crawford, testator's sister, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Gordon, and his niece, Mrs. Rolland. A correspondent suggests the possibility of there being an inheritor of the barony of Blayney, from the fact that the Hon. Sir Arthur Blayney, second son of the first peer, left three sons, Edward, Henry, and Arthur, and that of these sons, Arthur, living at the commencement of the eighteenth century, married twice, and had three sons by his first wife and six children by his second. Sir Henry Hope Edwardes, Bart., and Mr. Thomas Bates, of Heddon Banks, Northumberland, are the present representatives of the second son of the Hon. Sir Arthur Blayney, being descended from two of his daughters. We may, however, state that if no claim be actually made within a twelvemonth the barony of Blayney may be legally used as one of the extinctions required for the creation of an Irish peer.

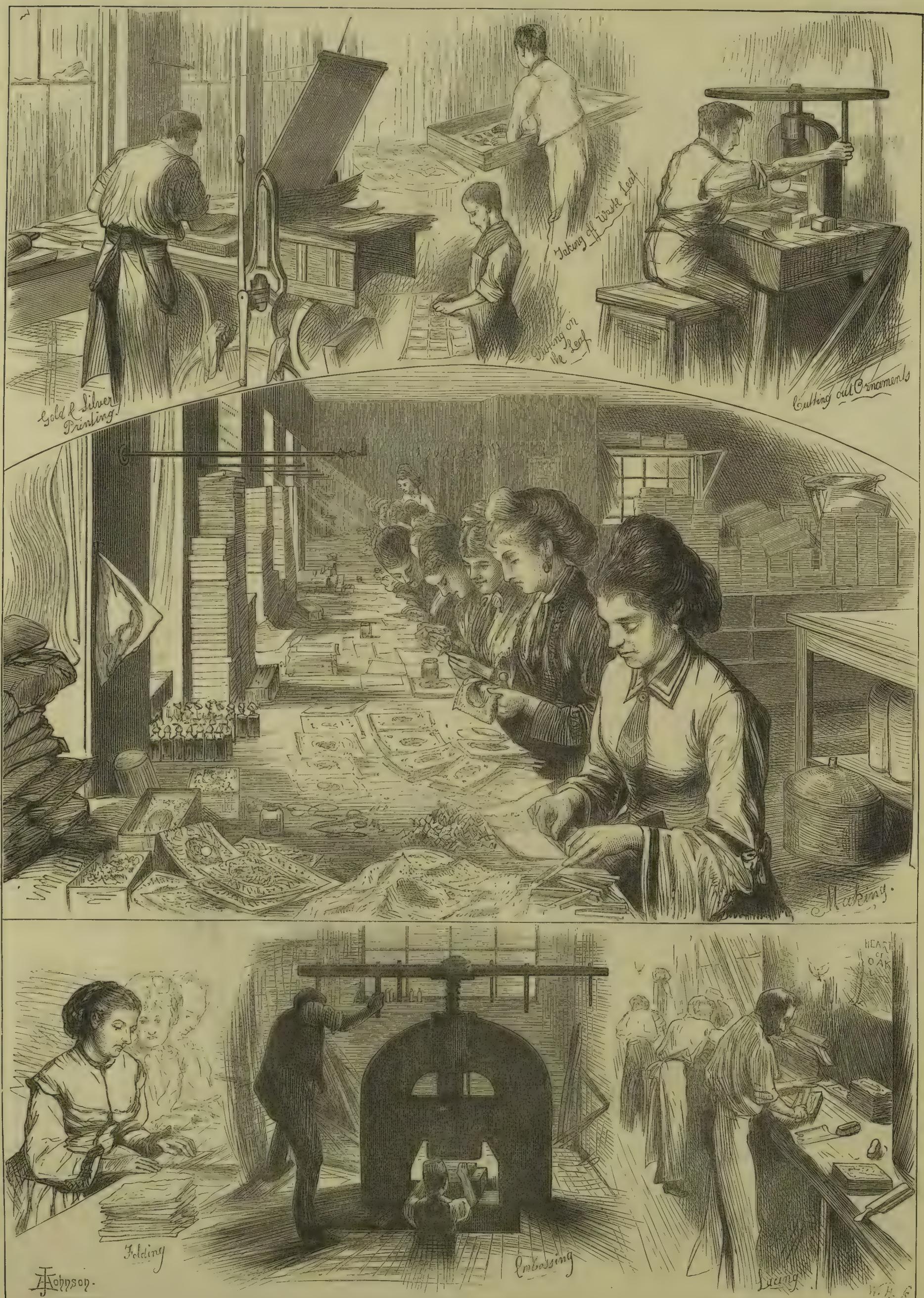
The will and two codicils, dated respectively Oct. 14 and Nov. 8 and 25, 1873, of John Cowans, late of Hartlands, near Cranford, who died on Dec. 5 last, were proved on the 19th ult. by Thomas Wright, Jeannie Cowan Cowans, the relief, and Richard Rapier, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator leaves to his widow a legacy of £200 and his furniture absolutely; his residence, and an annuity of £1000 for life; at her death the mansion house and premises known as Hartlands are devised to his eldest son; and the residue of his personalty is given to all his children in equal shares.

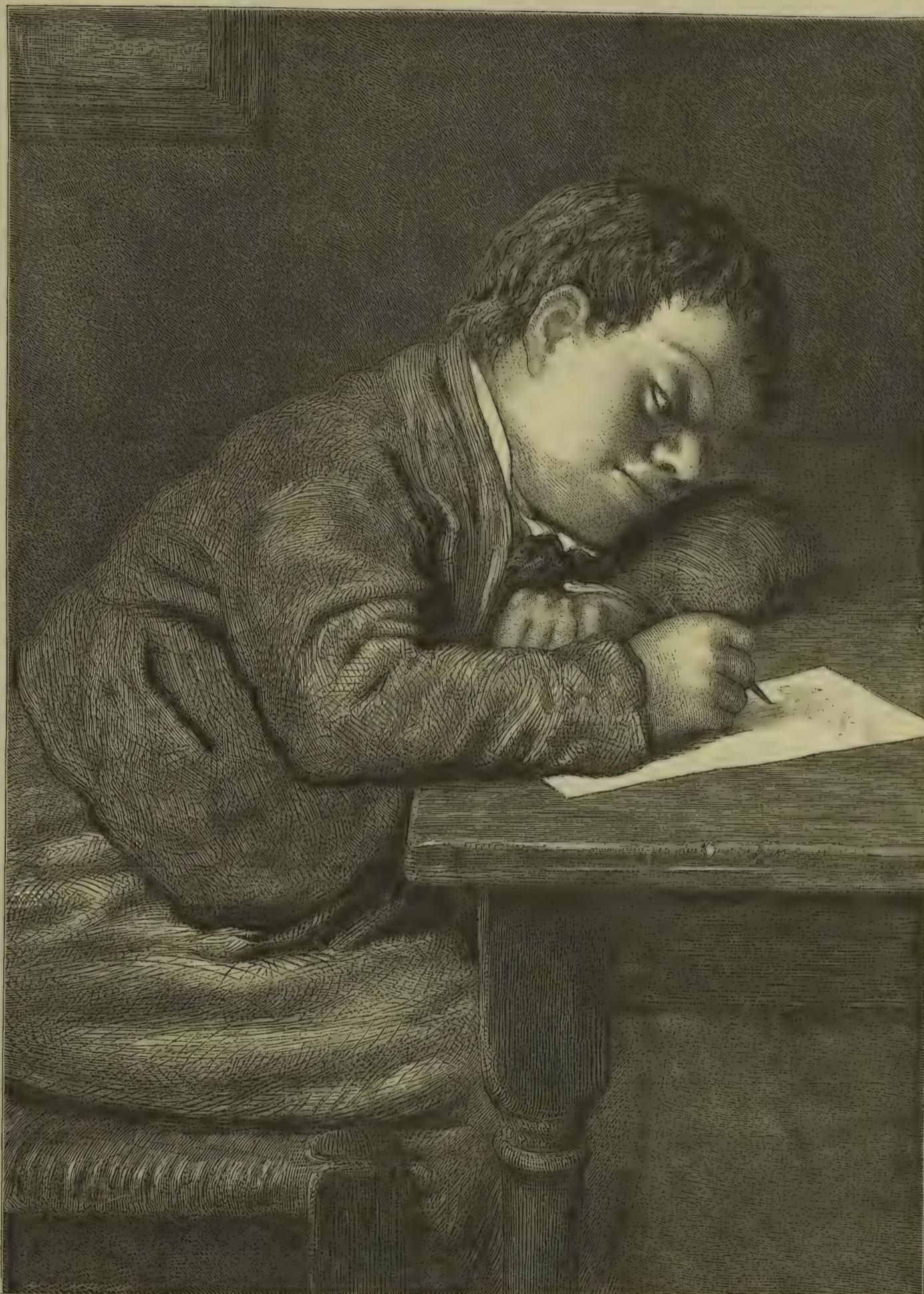
The will, dated April 16, 1872, with two codicils, both dated June 21, 1873, of Major William Gabbett Bearre, late of No. 34, Devonshire-place, Marylebone, who died on the 17th ult., was proved on the 5th inst. by Arthur Doveton Clarke, Robert Ruthven Pym, and Francis Douglas Boggis Rolfe, the executors, the personalty being sworn under £60,000. The persons benefited by the will and codicils are the members of testator's family.

The will, dated Jan. 3 last, of George David Nestle, late of Commercial-street, was proved on the 2nd inst. by Nicholas Samuel Edward Steinberg, Jules Houdret, and James Edmund Huntsman, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator bequeaths to the German Hospital at Dalston and the Commercial Travellers' School £250 each; and there are some other legacies. The residue of his property he gives to his son and daughter, William David Nestle and Ida Matilda Nestle.

The will, with seven codicils, of John Bawtree, late of Abberton, Essex, was proved on the 2nd inst. by John Bawtree, Francis Bawtree, and Edward William Bawtree, the sons, and James Inglis, the executors, the personalty being sworn under £45,000. The testator gives to the Eastern Counties Asylum for Idiots and Imbeciles, Essex Hall, Colchester, £100, to be applied for the benefit of the life case fund of such institution, and 50 gs. to the Essex and Colchester Hospital, both free of legacy duty.

The will of Robert Orr, late of Bedford Park, Croydon, was proved on the 3rd inst. by the executors, Mrs. Margaret Orr, the relief, Admiral Arthur Mellersh, C.B., Miles Belfield Filby, and John Henry, the personalty being sworn under £75,000. After legacies of £50 each to the executors, £200 to the widow, and an annuity of £200 to his niece, Mrs. Mary Orr of Caush, the testator bequeaths a life interest in the residue of his estate to his widow, and after her death the same is divisible amongst his nephews, nieces, and great-nephew.





"THE VALENTINE," BY W. HUNT.

## "THE VALENTINE."

St. Valentine, whose festival occurs to-day (Saturday), is a saint who, like the Conservatives, though he has long been in the shade, is growing rapidly in popular favour. We do not know whether or not it be a device of the Romanist or Ritualist party to favour the introduction of confession (if so, *pace* Mr. Whalley, the device would seem innocent enough in itself); but certain it is that the practice of confessing love or jealousy, pique or hate, on St. Valentine's Day through certain thin veils or partitions of anonymity is yearly becoming more general. And the practice is not confined to silly love-sick boys and girls; for pater and mater familias, whose own wooing has been long since over, now send "valentines" to their little ones, and vice-versa. Yearly the stationers' shop windows bloom out at this early spring season, this pairing-time of the birds, in more wonderfully profuse displays of painted flowers, of wedding favours of silver and lace, and orange-blossoms, Cupid's and Hymen's hearts and darts, illuminated honeyed verses, and all sorts of more or less fanciful devices and surprises, to say nothing of spiteful caricatures and stupid burlesque doggerel. Yearly the postman has a more gigantic task to deliver all such missives, bulky as many of them are, on the sacred day. The making of the valentines is now, we understand, a quite distinct and flourishing branch of trade—should we not rather say of art-manufacture or applied art? Other speculative traders in light articles besides the stationers—such as perfumers, jewellers, and what not—have entered the field; and we are threatened with taxes as onerous on St. Valentine's Day as to the French are the *étrencines* of the *jour de l'an*. Is Cupid getting more mercenary, and so now prefers substance to shadow? We hear, at all events, of "valentines" in the shape of packets of scents, bonbons, trinkets, ornaments for hair and bonnet and hat, even gentlemen's neckties, initialed handkerchiefs, worked slippers, and smoking-caps. We look with dismay on this innovation; and we counsel all concerned to return to the simple sentimental practices of former days. The young gentleman who sat for the picture we have engraved was evidently of our way of thinking. He has not bought his valentine ready to hand; he is honestly committing himself to an effusion which, if not original, is autographic. He has not certainly good looks in his favour; still he may, by-and-by, be a successful suitor with such straightforward procedure as he practises as a boy. There is a sly twinkle in his eye which we ascribe to a secret consciousness of his own poetical and calligraphic ingenuity, not to any mischievous intention. Need we say, in conclusion, that the original drawing has all William Hunt's characteristic humour in the representation of rustic boys.

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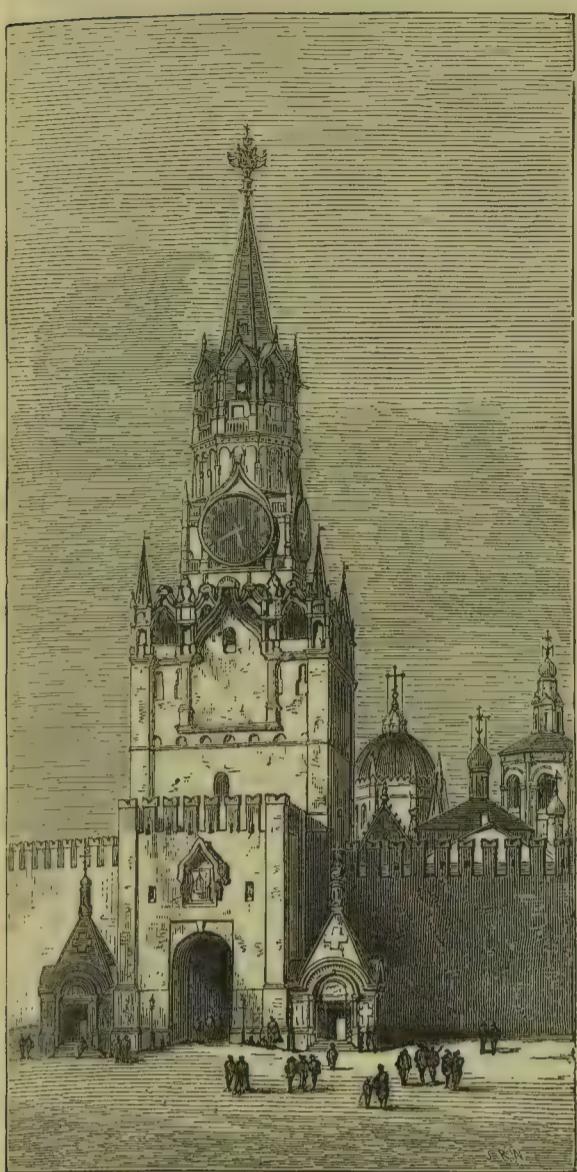
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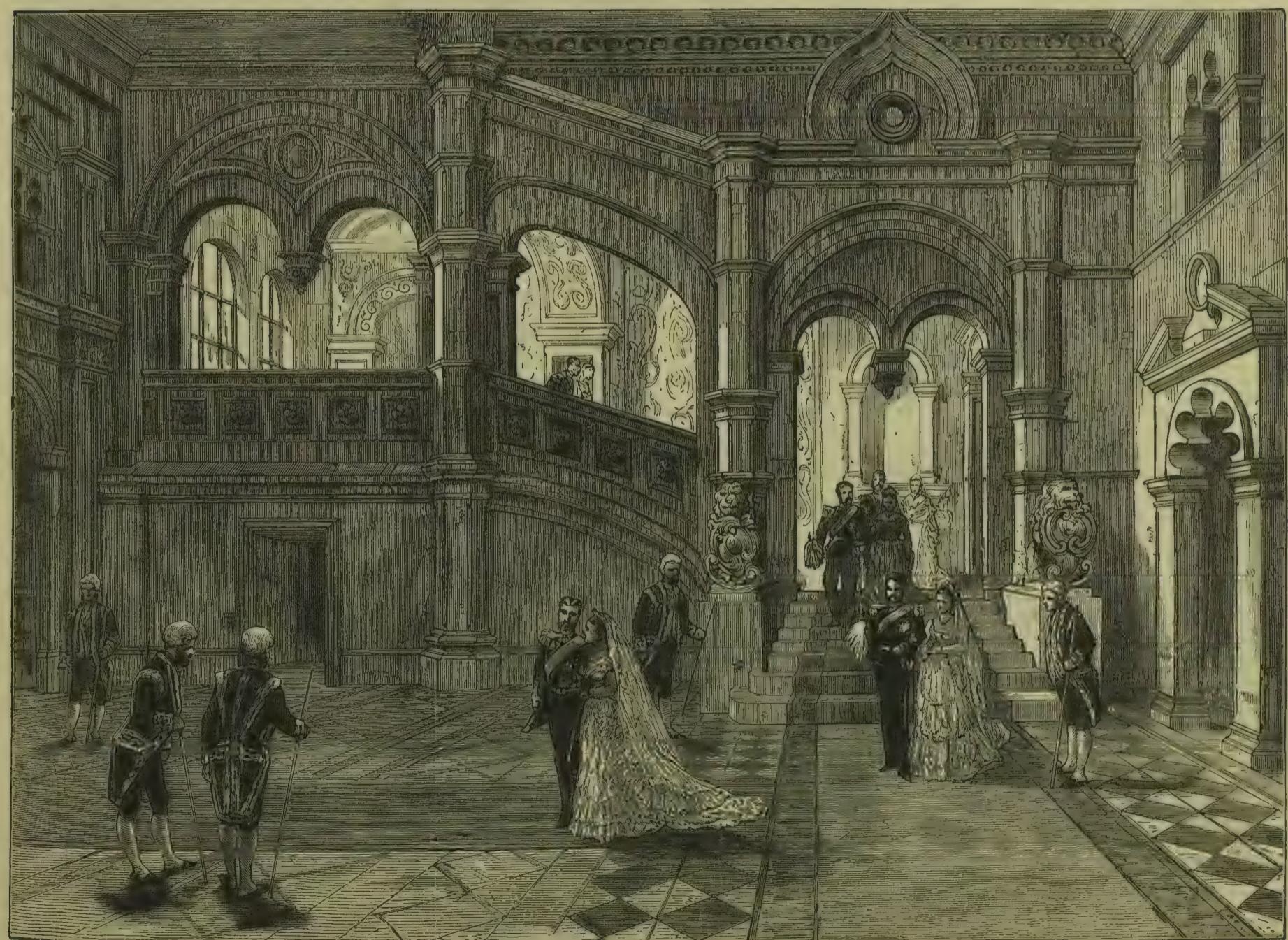
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## SKETCHES IN MOSCOW.

The visit of their Royal Highnesses the newly-married Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh to the ancient historic capital of Russia, accompanied by her august parents, the Emperor and Empress, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Czarevitch and Czarevna, and the Imperial Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, is an interesting sequel to the recent wedding ceremony at St. Petersburg, which was illustrated last week by our Special Artist. Their Imperial Majesties and Imperial and Royal Highnesses arrived at Moscow on Thursday week, about midnight, by the railway from St. Petersburg. We give some illustrations of the Kremlin, which is the palace precinct of Moscow, in the centre of the city; but it has been fully described on some former occasions. It is surrounded by walls from 30 ft. to 50 ft. high, and 12 ft. or 16 ft. thick, with battlements and embrasures, many towers, and five principal gates. Within this inclosure are the restored old palace of the Czars and the new palace, rebuilt after the burning of Moscow in 1812, when the Russians set fire to their noble old city because Napoleon had captured it. The cathedral church of the Assumption, that of the Annunciation, that of St. Michael, and that of the Transfiguration, are worthy of note, as well as the Ivanovskaya belfry, the Imperial Museum, the Palace of the Patriarch, the Chadof monastery, and the Vosnesenskoi nunnery, with its tombs and reliques of the Imperial family. The sepulchres of most of the Czars, to the death of Peter the Great, are in St. Michael's Cathedral. It is probable that Moscow was founded in the twelfth century. Its population is now about 350,000, comprising the Kremlin, the Kitai Gorod, or trading and shop-keeping quarter, the Beloi Gorod, or white town, containing the official mansions and residences of the nobility and the Zemlianoi, which lies outside, with suburbs beyond the last-mentioned quarter. The inland commerce of Russia is chiefly centred at Moscow. It is a city of picturesque and striking aspect, with its numberless towers and cupolas, its gilded bulbs, crescents, and crosses above the roofs, and the green colour of buildings, as they are painted.

In the most ancient part of the Kremlin is an old sacristy, in which is kept a very old vase. It is of copper, silvered over, and ornamented with mother-of-pearl. It is believed to contain a portion of the "costly pound of ointment" which was used by Mary Magdalene. The tradition is that it came from Byzantium, in the very early days of the Church. Every Lent a solemn ceremony is gone through by the Metropolitan of Moscow, assisted by his principal clergy. This is the preparation of the oil for baptismal unction, which is one of the important parts of the Russian-Greek rite of baptism. The finest oils are put into two boilers in the sacristy; white wine, gums, balsams, and spices are added, and a drop or two of the precious ointment is taken from the ancient vase and added to the whole. After being thoroughly incorporated a drop of the chrism is put back, and thus it becomes the source of an endless supply. This chrism is used at the coronation of the Emperor, at the consecration of all churches, and at the baptism of every orthodox Russian. Every drop used is supposed to have a portion, however minute, of the "costly pound of ointment."

## THE MAGAZINES FOR FEBRUARY.

The *Contemporary Review* challenges principal attention among the periodicals of the month by the Premier's translation of Homer's "Shield of Achilles." We regret that a performance so honourable to Mr. Gladstone's love of letters should be more commendable on this account than from its intrinsic merit. The metre—a trochaic ballad measure, which might have been well adapted to scenes of hurry and bustle—appears to us very unsuitable to a piece of description; and the defect is not redeemed by any conspicuous excellence of style. The rendering is tamely accurate throughout, with many lapses in dignity and polish, and with scarcely a single really felicitous stroke. The introductory essay, on the other hand, is worthy of Mr. Gladstone's insight and scholarship, and contains a number of excellent observations, excellently expressed. Another member of the Government—Mr. Grant-Duff—appears as a contributor, with a sketch of his recent Egyptian tour, originally a popular lecture to his constituents, and which need hardly have aspired to a wider publicity. The continuation of Mr. St. George Mivart's essay on Contemporary (theological) Evolution is but rambling; and Mr. R. H. Horne makes his publication of Mrs. Browning's letters to him (of which this month he prints one) a mere vehicle for his own views about rhymes in general, and his correspondent's rhymes in particular. There is better, if tougher, matter in the Hon. Roden Noel's profound metaphysical paper; in the Rev. J. Hunt's plea for dogmatic laxity, against the legal stringency of a daily contemporary; and in Dean Stanley's free-and-easy way of settling disputes about the rubrics. Dr. Holland's objections to Sir H. Thompson's proposal for the incineration of the dead apparently resolve themselves into the question of taste.

The *Cornhill* is not remarkable this month; its chief claim to approval is the completion of the disagreeable story of "Young Brown." "Far from the Madding Crowd" evinces much knowledge of English peasant life; but the talk of the slow rustics is itself very slow, and the constant imitation of George Eliot is fatiguing. The critique on Mrs. Gaskell is sound, but not brilliant; and the "French Press," "Missives in Masquerade," and "Cruelty to Animals" do not aspire beyond the rank of respectable "padding."

*Macmillan's* new Irish story, "Castle Daly," has the disadvantage of being laid thirty years back, and accordingly belonging to a class of fiction already largely represented. It promises, however, to be racy of the soil. The letters of Mendelsohn published in this number are, for once, less interesting than Dr. Ferdinand Hiller's accompanying text. The present instalment of the letters on Spain treats of the religious condition of the country. Mr. Matthew Arnold's address to the elementary teachers at Westminster (already somewhat fully reported in the newspapers) treats chiefly of our educational condition as compared with America, and of the religious difficulty. A paper on the late Sir George Rose is chiefly devoted to a record of his good sayings, some of which have an imitable professional flavour. "When," for example, "a singularly matter-of-fact gentleman had related a story in which the listeners had failed to detect the slightest spark of humour, Sir George accounted for the circumstance at once. 'Don't you see?' he said. 'He has tried a joke, but reserved the point.'

"Disorder in Dreamland," in *Blackwood*, is one of those peculiar and characteristic stories with which this magazine is wont to favour us, rather a curiosity than a great performance, but exceedingly well worth reading, and quite out of the common track. The number of short articles suggests that Mr. Gladstone's unexpected move has had the effect of suppressing the usual political harangue, which has given place to a hurried postscript. Two papers among the medley, however, are remarkably interesting—"The Two Speransky," recording the career of a Russian statesman alternately exiled to Siberia

and appointed to the government of the country; and an account of the education now being imparted to the young Prince of Mysore, to fit him for the throne he is one day to occupy under British protection.

Mr. Richard Jefferies, who is making a name as an authority upon agricultural subjects, contributes a remarkable paper to *Fraser*, entitled "John Smith's Shanty," embracing a picture of the miserable existence of the agricultural labourer where no improvement has taken place in his condition, but at the same time an encouraging account of the operation of the tendencies now at work to raise him in the social scale. Mr. Jefferies does not anticipate that the immediate effect of the recent agitation for an advance of wages will be considerable. A paper on Petronius Arbiter is also an excellent contribution, the work of one endowed with the faculty of looking below the surface. Mr. Edmund Gosse conveys much valuable information on Norway in a very pleasing style. General Cluseret's information respecting the origin of the present ecclesiastical conflict in Switzerland may be essential to a full understanding of the matter, but refers too much to bygone transactions to be interesting, even if we could thoroughly trust the informant. "Christian Brothers and Their Lesson-Books" is an exposure of the disloyal character of the instruction given in the schools chiefly patronised by the Roman Catholic priesthood. "Modern Comedy" is an attack upon the pieces of Mr. Gilbert and the late Mr. Robertson. "From Cobourg to St. Malo" and "A Christmas in India" are lively descriptive papers.

The *Fortnightly*, solid in matter, is solid also in its claims to attention. The most important article is that by Mr. Fawcett on the prospects of co-operation, to which he looks with more confidence than any other economic agency as a means of social amelioration. Mr. Cliffe Leslie's paper on the incidence of taxation on the working classes appears at a propitious juncture. If Mr. Gladstone is guided by Mr. Leslie's suggestions, the principal incidence of taxation will henceforth be upon real estate. Mazzini's posthumous notice of Rénan's work on the moral decadence of France is interesting as the writer's last production, but contains no novel ideas. It is principally an impeachment of the modern French school of history, from the point of view of an exalted morality. Belli's satirical sonnets in the patois of the Roman people, described and partly translated by Mr. H. Sotheby, are a most unique embodiment of the humour of an intelligent though uneducated populace. The impossibility of an adequate rendering is no fault of the translator. Mr. F. Harrison's imitation of the political surveys in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* can hardly be considered felicitous. The charm of these elegant compositions consists in their suavity and apparent impartiality, traits above all others remote from Mr. Harrison's uncompromising sternness of conviction.

"The Sherlocks," Mr. John Saunders's story in *Saint Pauls*, is so far a characteristic instance of his homely power and simple fidelity to nature. A paper on Mr. Fitzjames Stephen and his brother, by Henry Holbeach, affords vigorous expression to truths rather intuitively apprehended than logically reasoned out by the writer. There is nothing else remarkable in the magazine; nor in *Belgravia*, though the latter is lively throughout.

Two numbers of *Scribner's Monthly* claim our attention. The January one is the best it has ever published, containing, among other valuable matter, the completion of Mr. Froude's history of the Abbey of St. Alban's, an excellent original novelette by Bret Harte, an interesting sketch of the American Senate, and a beautifully illustrated description of Texas. The sequel of this paper is the most attractive part of the February number.

The most important articles in the *Transatlantic* are a history of the recent panic in Wall-street, from "Old and New," and the conclusion of Mr. Welles's vindication of President Lincoln, from which we learn that the President's wise and magnanimous step after the second battle of Bull Run, in overlooking General MacClellan's notorious misconduct, and appointing him to the command of the army as the only man equal to the situation, originated entirely with himself, and was contrary to the opinion of his Cabinet.

Mr. Francillon's *Olympia*, in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, promises to be one of his happiest creations. The character of the gifted, sensitive, original child is powerfully conceived, and the writing is brilliant. Mr. Cowden Clarke's recollections of Keats have for the most part been already given to the world, but there is still sufficient flavouring of novelty to render them very acceptable. It is interesting, for instance, to learn that the splendid line in the sonnet on Chapman's Homer "Yet did I never breathe its pure serene," originally existed in the far inferior shape, "Yet could I never tell what men could mean." Dr. Kenealy is not without substantial claims as a poet, but these are much exaggerated by his critic, Dr. Leary.

The *Month* contains several papers evincing learning and research; but nothing of much general interest except an account, biassed in fact, though fair in intention, of the revolution which initiated the third French Republic.

The feature of *Temple Bar* is the commencement of "Patricia Kemball," a new serial fiction by Mrs. Linton, which certainly makes an excellent début. Patricia is the niece of an old sea captain on the Cornish coast; her sweet and natural character captivates the reader from the first. Her uncle is vigorously drawn; and the wild coast scenery, with the incidents of a perilous cruise along it, are depicted with graphic power. There is nothing else of special note in the number except a very good article on Chateaubriand.

The most important contribution to *Tinsley* is Mr. Justin McCarthy's "Linley Rochford," which promises to be an excellent novel of its class. "My Greatest Fright" is an amusing burlesque tale. In the *Argosy* we have to note "Johnny Ludlow's" characteristic "Pitchley's Farm," and the very graphic description of a night passed in the monastery of the Grand Chartreuse.

*London Society* commences a series of semi-poetical pictures of fascinating women, by Mr. Arthur O'Shaughnessy, entitled "Portraits Charmants." The elegance of the first instalment, "Alice," is remarkable. "Modern Mysteries" is an account of some recent séances, corresponding to those described by Lord Amberley, but from an opposite point of view to that adopted by his Lordship.

We have also to acknowledge the *St. James's Magazine*, Once a Week, the *Monthly Packet*, the *New Monthly*, the *Irish Monthly*, the *Victoria Magazine*, *Good Words*, *Good Things*, the *Sunday Magazine*, and *Cassell's Magazine*.

The most entertaining article in the *Quarterly* is a charming sketch of the life of Winckelmann, the most interesting a review of Mill's autobiography—prejudiced in some respects, we must consider, but fair in intention, and evincing much loftiness of feeling. The notice of Prosper Mérimée's letters is the work of one well qualified by his social knowledge to revise the Frenchman's impressions and anecdotes, especially of English

society. "Sacerdotalism" affords the theme of an acrimonious attack on the Ritualistic party, especially as regards the practice of confession. "Russian Songs and Folk Tales" is a very pleasant paper. The article on Mrs. Somerville is very poor, and that on "The Difficulties of the Liberal Party" is extinguished by the general election.

## MUSIC.

The chief event occurring since our last week's record was the commencement of a new series of M. Gounod's concerts at St. James's Hall. The inaugural performance, on Saturday evening, brought forward his music composed for M. Jules Barbier's drama, "Jeanne d'Arc," which was produced with great success at the Paris Gaiety Theatre last autumn. The pieces, twelve in number, were given on Saturday for the first time in England, conducted by the composer. An orchestral prelude, of charmingly pastoral character, with many obbligati passages for oboe solo, leads to a "chorus of fugitives," the vocal phrases of which are somewhat too deliberate in style for the due expression of terror and flight. Then follows the music of the Vision, in which a celestial chorus is heard, interspersed with solo passages for St. Catherine and St. Margaret, encouraging Jeanne in her heroic mission. A bright chorus of ladies (in the scene of Agnes Sorel's court) and a piquant ballad for the Page lead to a very effective minuet in the true antique style. A bold and spirited patriotic chorus, "Dieu le veut," closes the second act; and an equally characteristic chorus of French soldiers opens the third act, and is followed by some lively dance music. This scene of camp revelry is strongly contrasted by the choral prayer sung before the battle, which ends the act. A very graceful dialogued chorus for female voices (sung in tribute to Jeanne) is succeeded by a jubilant coronation march and chorus, which form a triumphal close to the scene. The last act opens with Jeanne d'Arc asleep in the prison. Soldiers are heard carousing, and their choral revelry is interspersed with the voices of the two saints encouraging the condemned heroine. There are some capital effects of contrast here, which, however (as in many other cases), depend largely on the stage situation. A sombre funeral march and a closing chorus of angels, with a recurrence of some of the music of the first finale, end the work, throughout which the well-known grace and power of M. Gounod's style and his skill in orchestral writing are successfully manifested. The first part of Saturday's concert consisted of a performance of M. Gounod's "Messe Solennelle (St. Cecilia)," with a new offertorium—a charming piece of graceful orchestral writing. The composer (who conducted throughout the evening) was enthusiastically received. A full and powerful chorus and a highly-efficient band gave great effect to both the works referred to. Dr. Stainer was the organist. The names of the solo singers were not given in the books.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert was devoted to a performance of Handel's "Theodora," of which little-known work we spoke on the occasion of its revival at one of the concerts of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society in October last. The oratorio was very effectively given on Saturday with the co-operation of the Crystal Palace choir, the solos by Madame Lemmens-Scherrington, Misses Sterling and Dones, Mr. Cummings, and Signor Agnesi, conducted by Mr. Manns. At the concert of this (Saturday) afternoon Herr Joachim is to make his first appearance this season.

At this week's Monday Popular Concert Dr. Hans von Bülow reappeared and was heard in some pieces by Handel for piano solo; in Beethoven's sonata in C (from op. 102) for piano and violoncello, with Signor Piatti; and in Molique's trio in B flat (repeated by desire). The concert began with Mozart's divertimento in B flat, for string quartet, with the addition of two horns (Messrs. C. Harper and Standen) and double bass (Mr. Reynolds). Herr Straus was the leading violinist; the other members of the quartet having been, as usual, Messrs. I. Ries and Zerbini and Signor Piatti. Madame Patey was the vocalist. Dr. von Bülow will play at the afternoon performance of to-day (Saturday) for the last time this season. At next Monday's concert Herr Joachim will appear.

The fourth concert of the Wagner Society's second season was to take place last (Friday) evening, when the programme included (besides other pieces) a long selection from "Lohengrin," for chorus, orchestra, and solo voices. Of the performances we must speak next week.

Mr. G. A. Macfarren's oratorio, "St. John the Baptist," is to be performed, for the first time in London, by the Sacred Harmonic Society on Friday, Feb. 27.

Mr. Willem Coenen has announced three interesting concerts of chamber music, to take place at the Hanover-square Rooms on the evenings of Feb. 20, March 4 and 18. The programmes include some important instrumental works of the most modern German school.

## THEATRES.

On Saturday a new experiment was made at the Lyceum with a new piece, suggested evidently by one of Balzac's novels, and forming a melodrama in four acts, each culminating with a tableau, with little of incident and less of dialogue. The drama, entitled "Philip," by Mr. Hamilton Aidé, is a skeleton not yet covered with the flesh and blood of poetry, but inspired with a grim interest all the more impressive, perhaps, from its bareness. The action derives some effect from the scene—the opening one—representing the exterior of an ancient Moorish castle in Andalusia, the parapet of which overlooks the Guadalquivir, painted and set with pictorial skill by Mr. Hawes Craven. Count Philip de Miraflore (Mr. Henry Irving) and Count Juan de Miraflore (Mr. John Clayton) are both attached to the same lady, one Marie (Miss Isabel Bateman)—a young maiden bred in a convent, but now the poor companion of the Countess (Miss G. Pauncefort). The family are poor but proud, and the stern mother is indignant when told by her younger son that his brother Philip designs to wed her dependant. He himself manifests less worthy intentions, and loves the girl in a wicked fashion of his own. Turned adrift by the Countess, the poor orphan takes her departure; but Juan attempts to follow her. Philip resists; whereupon Juan aims a blow at him with his stiletto, and Philip in return fires at Juan with his gun. Juan falls, and Philip makes his escape. Thus ends the first act. Eight years are supposed to elapse between it and the next. We then find Marie acting, in Paris, as companion to Madame Provoisin (Miss Virginia Francis)—a fashionable lady who lives on her debts, and is visited by all manner of notabilities. Among these is Count St. Leon, who is, in fact, our old friend Count Philip returned from America with a fortune. The lovers recognise each other, come to an understanding, and the curtain falls on their betrothal. But the Count has not told his wife of having slain his brother; so when, in the third act, an apparently old man relates at the breakfast-table the tale of Count Philip having murdered his brother Juan, Marie is naturally shocked, and an alteration takes place in their mutual feelings. Marie seeks an explanation from the stranger, who visits her in the fourth act, and

having thrown off his disguise, proves to be the still living Juan. Basely he pleads for a recognition of his love, which she disdainfully rejects; and, expecting her husband's return, shuts him up in her oratory. Count St. Leon enters, full of jealousy, though, as it appears to us, without sufficient motive, and acts towards his wife in an exceedingly arbitrary manner. Suspecting that she has a lover concealed in the oratory, he makes her swear to the contrary; then produces Balzac's romance, and proposes, in imitation of its hero, to wall up the closet, and summons the masons, who are already at work in the grounds, for the purpose. Here one might think that Marie would exclaim that it was his brother, and so prevent the threatened mischief; but she does nothing of the kind, and leaves him to alter his mind, which is to give the delinquent the chance of a duel. He therefore unbars the oratory; and, behold! his brother Juan stands visibly before him. His wonder is only exceeded by his satisfaction at the fact, and he exclaims that "the stone of remorse is thereby lifted from his heart." And so all parties are made happy, and the curtain falls on their common safety. Very little power of language is shown in the dialogue, but some constructive skill in the situations, and upon these the success depended. The new play was received with applause, but cannot claim either much originality or high rank. The placing of it on the boards, with some fine scenes by Messrs. Craven and H. Cuthbert, and the acting, are all first-rate, and the triumph clearly belongs to the artists engaged in the representation.

Another morning performance at the Gaiety included Mr. Phelps and Mr. Toole in the performance of "The Rivals" on Saturday, as well as Mr. Hermann Vezin and Miss Carlisle, Mrs. Leigh, Mr. Charles Harcourt, and Mr. Lionel Brough. The whole went off remarkably well.

Such has been the success of the late Mr. Robertson's comedy of "School," that on Saturday it attained its 500th night of representation. It still continues to attract full houses at the Prince of Wales's Theatre.

Miss Braddon's "Griselda" having run its appointed course at the Princess's, Mr. Guiver has judiciously fallen back upon the most popular of Mr. Tom Taylor's historical dramas, in which Mrs. Rousby resumes her original character of the Lady Elizabeth, Mr. Rousby appearing as Bishop Gardiner, and Mr. W. Rignold as Lord Courtenay. The play will continue to be acted every evening until the 23rd inst., when it will be withdrawn, to make way for Mr. W. G. Wills's new drama, "Marie Stuart," in which Mrs. Rousby will impersonate the Queen of Scots and Mr. Rousby the redoubtable John Knox.

The season of French plays at the Holborn Theatre has been replete with novelties and well-deserved revivals. "Tricote et Cacquet" and "Le Réveillon" have never failed to draw good houses. "L'Infortunée Caroline," another of the same class, has been produced for the first time. "Les Inutiles" is also announced.

#### THE STRAIT OF MALACCA.

The political recriminations that Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli have lately exchanged with each other in their election speeches and letters, have more than once referred to a distant but important geographical topic, which our Map will help to explain. The Dutch Government is now engaged in a warfare against the Sultan of Acheen, which is a Mohammedan Malay State at the northern extremity of the large Isle of Sumatra. The Dutch were bound, till very lately, by a treaty with the British Government, not to acquire any new territorial possessions along that coast of Sumatra which extends a length of five or six hundred miles opposite the western shores of the Malay Peninsula; these shores of the continent fronting Sumatra with the British mercantile colonies of Penang, Malacca, and Singapore. The Strait of Malacca, which is the maritime passage between the Malay Peninsula and the Island of Sumatra, has a direction from north-west to south-east, between latitude 5 deg. 20 min. N., longitude 97 deg. 30 min. E., and latitude 1 deg. 15 min. N., longitude 103 deg. 40 min. E. At its northern end the strait is nearly 180 miles wide, but southward it grows narrower, till, opposite the town of Malacca, its width is but thirty-six miles, and both shores, though rather low, are visible from mid-channel. The promontory of Acheen, being situated at the north-western point of Sumatra, must be distant, as Mr. Gladstone said, not less than 300 miles from the Asiatic mainland. The greater portion of the island shores opposite to Malacca does not belong



MAP OF THE STRAIT OF MALACCA.

to Acheen, but to several petty States, dependent more or less upon the Sultan of Siak, which is the part nearly opposite the commercial settlement of Singapore. The Dutch possessions in Sumatra lie on the western shores of this island, consisting of the five regencies of Palembang, Lampung, Bengkulu, Padang, and Ajer Bangis, including the port of Baroos. Since the beginning of the seventeenth century there has been a rivalry between the Dutch and English for trade, and sometimes for dominion, in this part of the world. The Portuguese had begun to occupy it nearly a hundred years before, but they had to give way to the Dutch. The three British settlements on the mainland shore of the strait are of great value to us, especially that of Singapore. This was founded in 1819; but that of Penang in 1786: they are both on small islands, yet close to the mainland. The Dutch settlement of Malacca was ceded to Great Britain in 1824, when that treaty obligation was imposed, which has recently been set aside in exchange for our acquiring the Dutch settlements on the Gold Coast of West Africa. The aggregate value of yearly exports and imports at the three British settlements in the Strait of Malacca is nearly twenty-two millions sterling, and the aggregate tonnage of vessels arriving there exceeds a million tons' burden in the year.

The Strait of Malacca is also the way for our maritime commerce to China, as is shown by the Map.

A correspondent at Brussels (Mr. R. Thelluson) sends us some particulars relating to Rubens's masterpieces in Antwerp Cathedral, which we think will be of interest to artists and the public generally. There having been some grounds for supposing that these famous works were being injured by damp in the cathedral, a Commission was lately appointed by the

Belgian Government to inquire into the condition of the paintings, and lovers of art will be glad to know that it was found they had suffered no material injury. The examination led, however, to a further inquiry and discussion as to whether the pictures belonged to the cathedral authorities or to the State. At a meeting of the Town Council of Antwerp last month the following facts were adduced:—It is known that Rubens painted, in 1611, the picture of "The Descent from the Cross" for the Society of Arquebusiers of Antwerp; and they some years afterwards placed it in a chapel in the cathedral belonging exclusively to the society, with which the cathedral authorities could not interfere. During the French Revolution Rubens's pictures were carried off from Antwerp Cathedral and, with many other of the art-treasures of Europe, were deposited in the Louvre; and, in 1793, the French National Convention, after suppressing all churches and corporations, made a decree to the effect that the property hitherto belonging to churches and corporations should belong to the nation. Belgium was annexed to France in 1795, and, although the churches were restored to the clergy in 1802, Rubens's pictures still remained in Paris. It was only after the Treaty of Paris, in 1814, that the pictures were restored to the King of the Netherlands. By a decree dated 1815 the King directed them to be deposited in their former places, and the care and surveillance of them was "instructed" to the "Government Commissioner of Arts and Sciences." The facts having been verified by eminent jurists, the Antwerp Town Council contend that the Government of 1815, having only deposited the pictures with certain individuals, and reserved the surveillance of them to a Government official, the Government has never parted with its rights of property in them, but has treated them as belonging to the State. This right being established, the Antwerp Council have now under consideration the pro-

priety of removing the pictures to the Museum of Antwerp, where so many other fine works of the master are preserved.

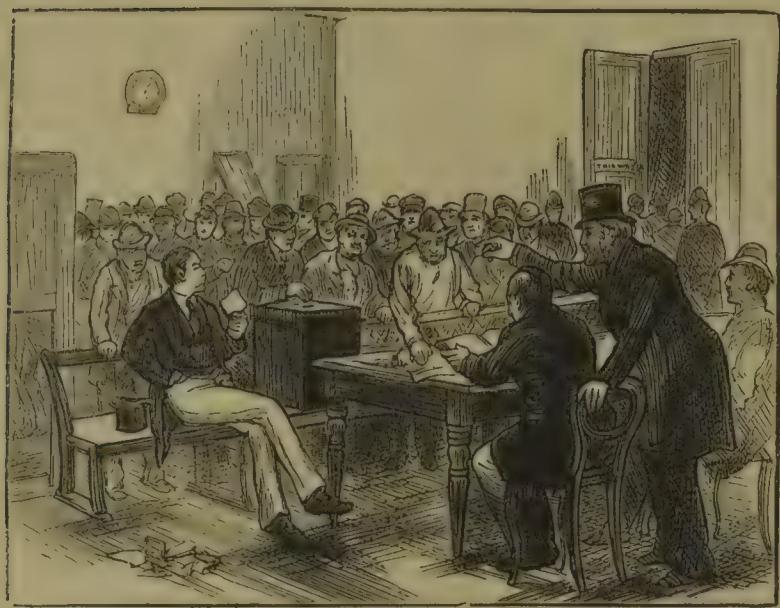
The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* hears that the fortune which has been left by Baron Meyer de Rothschild, though not so large as was generally expected, is likely to exceed three millions sterling.

Mr. John Wilkinson, proprietor of Oakenshaw Printworks, Clayton-le-Moors, near Accrington, was caught by some revolving machinery in his own establishment last Saturday. Before the engine could be stopped his life was gone, his body being frightfully mutilated.

The Dublin Corporation has resolved unanimously to memorialise the Government for the appropriation of the Irish Church Surplus Fund to the widening of Carlisle Bridge, the construction of a new street leading to Christ Church Cathedral, the drainage of such parts of the country as may require drainage, the reclamation of waste lands and other purposes, the adornment and improvement of the city, and the advancement of the material prosperity of the country generally.

The closing ceremony and distribution of prizes of the Cambridge Industrial Exhibition took place at the Guildhall, Cambridge, on Monday evening, under the presidency of Mr. Alderman J. Death, the Mayor. The exhibition, which has been visited by upwards of 20,000 persons, has resulted in a great success; and a resolution was passed with acclamation (on the motion of Mr. Judge Beales, seconded by Mr. T. H. Naylor), declaring that it had been a public benefit to the town, and affirming the desirability of promoting a similar exhibition in the course of about two years or so. The prizes were distributed by Mrs. W. H. Thompson, Trinity Lodge.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGHS ELECTION SKETCHES.



WORKING MEN VOTING DURING THE DINNER HOUR.



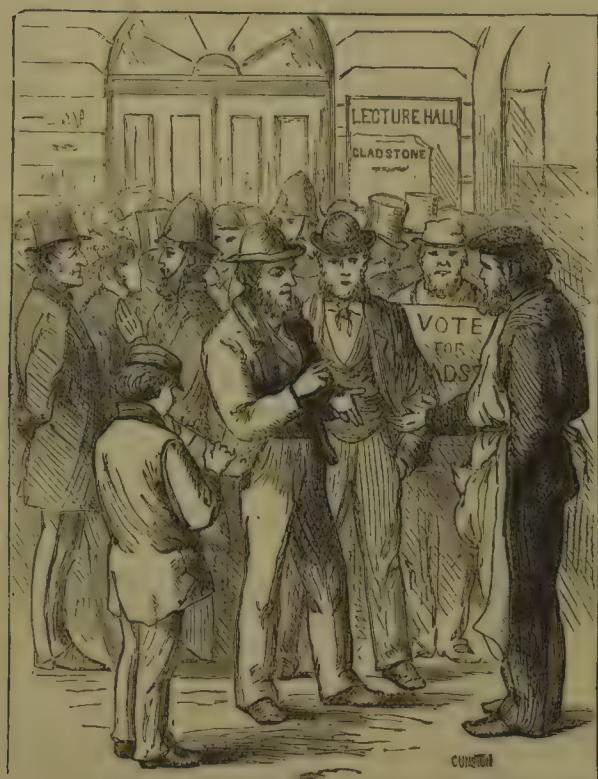
WAITING FOR THE DECLARATION OF THE POLL.



"WIG" AND "TORY."



WOMAN'S RIGHTS.



"TOO LATE!"



AFTER THE BATTLE.



"THIS WAY, SIR."



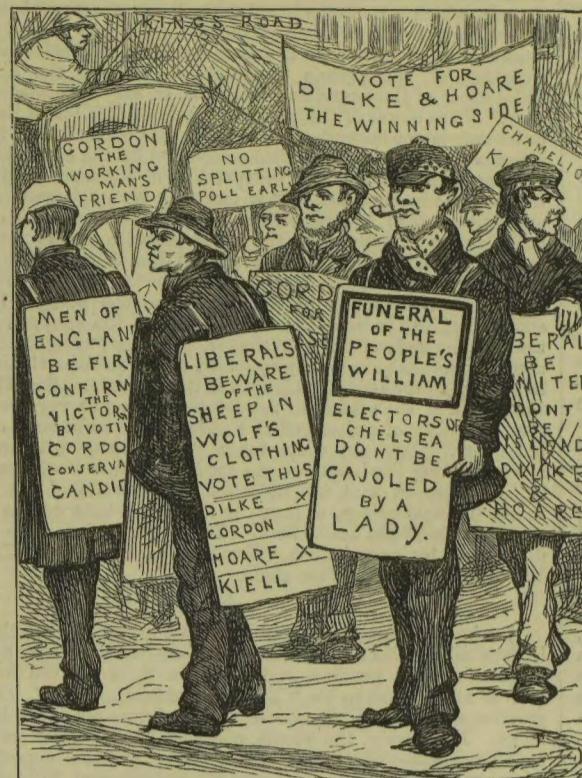
LOW LIFE.

BY THE LATE SIR EDWIN LANDSEER, R.A.

## METROPOLITAN BOROUGHS ELECTION SKETCHES.

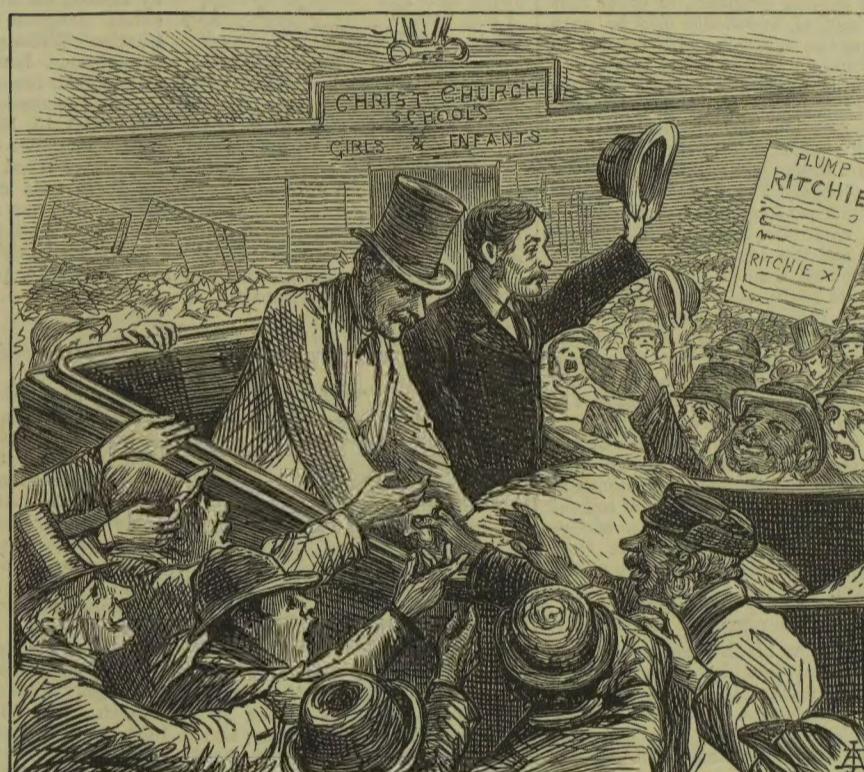
The first general election of Parliamentary representatives that has ever been conducted by the machinery of the ballot was certainly attended with less disorder than we have seen upon former occasions. This cannot be ascribed to popular indifference and apathy, for the numbers actually voting were greater than usual, and conversation ran as freely upon the chances of one or another result as in the old days of the open poll. We have made up two pages of Engravings from the sketches taken by our Artists in several boroughs of the London district while their different elections were pending. They are meant only to show the humorous characteristics of such a frank expression of English popular feeling as is commonly drawn forth by this exciting procedure. In this respect both the contending political parties seem pretty much alike in every town of the kingdom, but there is more liveliness of speech and behaviour among the working-class crowd in a London street than in some provincial cities, and here also they know better how to keep their temper. The true Londoner is a lover of fair play, and has little of the bully or "rough" in his disposition. We have seen in some Lancashire towns—never in Manchester—the most ferocious violence used at election times, with a savage wantonness that one would be glad to chastise as it deserved, and without the slightest pretext or provocation. In towns of the south and west of England, though few heads are broken, and actual fighting is rare, we have often heard a candidate or his supporters assailed with the foulest insolence of ribald language, and denied permission to speak an audible sentence on the hustings. Londoners set a good example to the country, we are glad to say, in their comparative regard for the civilities and decencies of an election; but there is plenty of harmless fun, and plenty of earnest activity, with that tolerance and forbearance which is the need of all.

Taking the metropolitan boroughs all round—and it was a matter of course in the city of London—they performed this grand political operation very quietly on their polling days, and the meetings previously held by the partisans of both sides were seldom maliciously interrupted. Among the Prime Minister's constituency of Greenwich—which includes Deptford, Woolwich, Charlton, and Plumstead, with a population of 170,000, and 16,000 electors—the work of getting in their votes,

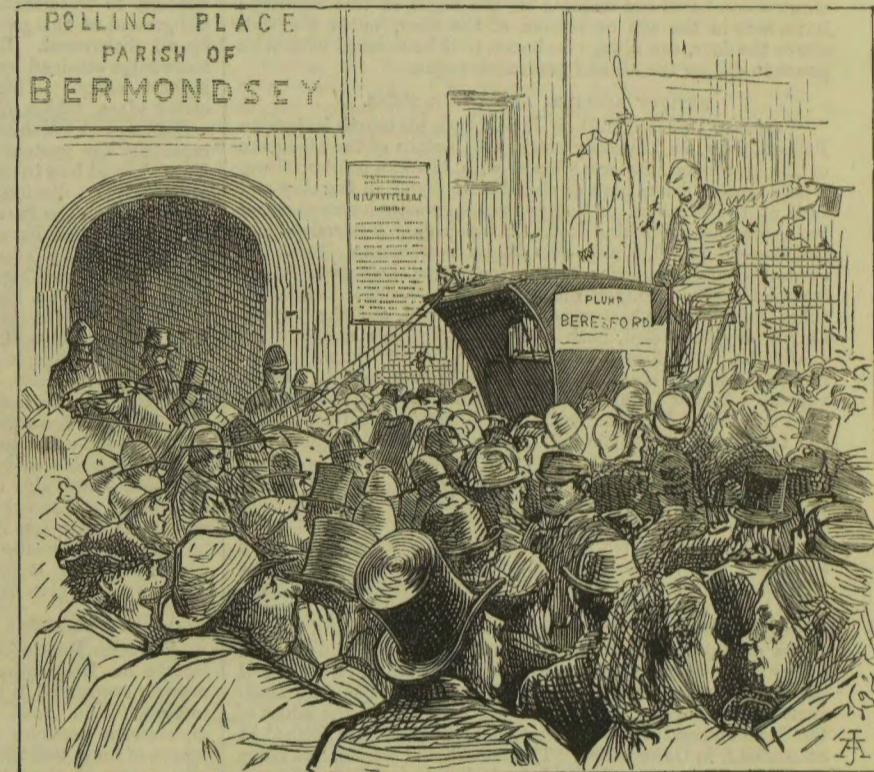


CHELSEA SANDWICHES.

on Tuesday week, was carried on with much spirit from eight o'clock to four. Nineteen polling-booths were erected in the different townships; and the ballot-boxes, at the close of the poll, were conveyed to the central polling-place, at the Greenwich Lecture-Hall. The artisans and labourers employed in Woolwich Arsenal were allowed to leave their work at noon in order to record their votes, and they were not obliged to return to work that day. The leisure of street-loungers was beguiled with a variety of diversions. One was exhibited at Greenwich, in a mild sort of dog-fight between two arrant curs, which bore on their collars the labels of "Whig" and "Tory," and the bystanders were much edified by this practical lesson, intended to show that the indulgence of party spite has a ridiculous and odious aspect. There were not two, but three, conflicting parties in the case of the Greenwich election; for while Mr. Board and Mr. Liardet, the Conservative candidates, made common cause, hoisting the same colour, Mr. or Dr. Baxter Langley, as an uncompromising Radical, appeared in direct competition with the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone. The Premier's colour was blue; and that of Dr. Baxter Langley, in compliment to his Home-Rule Irish supporters, was green; the Conservatives sported crimson, and many persons wore their rosettes of these different hues, which showed that they at least did not care to take the benefit of secret voting. The placards which were displayed about the town bore reference, on the one side, to alleged excessive parsimony at the Admiralty and War Office, which had deprived Greenwich, Woolwich, and Deptford of their former gains from the naval and military expenditure. On the other side, Mr. Board's commercial pursuits as a distiller exposed him to the reproach of profiting by the vice of drunkenness. Nobody seemed to remember that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his public capacity, had gone shares in the profits of selling all kinds of intoxicating liquor, thereby gaining nearly all the boasted surplus of revenue; and that the licensed publicans, with their customers, had really supplied Mr. Gladstone's prosperous Budget. "Gin and Misery," indeed, was a cry that had too much sad truth in it; and if that was the theme of the poor woman's oratory who is shown by our sketch in the act of exerting her right of free speech, it is very likely that she knew but too well what she was talk-



A POPULAR CANDIDATE.



A MARTYR IN THE CAUSE.

ing about. This is, however, a graver consideration than we are now minded to discuss in our passing glance at the scenes of the late election. The gathering of people at the Greenwich Lecture-Hall, to wait for the declaration of the poll, is the subject of an Illustration; but the process of counting the votes was not finished till an hour after midnight.

In the boroughs of Southwark, the Tower Hamlets, and Chelsea, where the polling took place on Thursday week, there were many characteristic incidents; and we need only refer to our sketches in those parts of London, which scarcely need explanation. The well-known name of Odger as the "working-man's candidate" in Southwark was a spell to conjure by; and in the peculiar form of hat and cut of beard affected by some of his supporters one might recognise the tokens of adhesion to the Democratic Republican faction of Continental malcontents. A cab retained for Colonel Beresford, the Conservative candidate, seems to have got into the thick of the throng at Bermondsey, where its progress was sorely impeded; but that was a trifle to what the poor driver had to suffer. In the western borough of Chelsea-cum-Kensington, it will be observed, a pair of Radical Baronets found themselves opposed by one Conservative barrister, and, still worse, embarrassed by the unwelcome pretensions of a third Liberal candidate. The "Chelsea sandwich," composed of a piece of man between two slices of placard, was seen walking about that part of town all day, so that one might run and read. Everybody could tell who was



THE WORKING-MAN'S FRIEND.

meant by "the People's William;" but the other warning, "Don't be cajoled by a lady," shall receive from us no further comment, unless we may retort with the natural question, "Why not?" In the Tower Hamlets, on the day after the voting, when Mr. Ritchie, the Conservative, was returned at the head of the poll, his carriage was drawn through the streets in triumph, men volunteering to do the work of horses, which is a custom that we should wish to have left in disuse.

The barque *Lady Havelock*, of Liverpool, 855 tons, Wood master, bound from Dalmatia to Hull, was wrecked on the Goodwin Sands on the 10th inst. The first intimation of the wreck was the firing of signals from the Goodwin and Gull light-ships at half-past four o'clock in the morning, while a gale of wind was blowing from the E.N.E., accompanied by thick snow squalls, the weather being very cold at the time. Promptly the Ramsgate harbour steamer *Aid* and life-boat *Bradford* and the Broadstairs life-boat of the National Institution proceeded out in response to the signals of distress. The steamer and first named life-boat made direct for the Goodwin light-ship through a heavy sea. On reaching her the bearings of the wreck were ascertained; and on arriving near the vessel the anchor was let go to windward. The ship was full of water, and the sea was breaking completely over her. The master and crew of fifteen men were with great difficulty taken into the life-boat *Bradford* and safely landed in Ramsgate harbour.

## ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

## IMPORTANCE OF VENTILATION.

Professor Rutherford, M.D., began his fourth lecture, on Tuesday week, by describing the changes which the air undergoes during respiration—viz., the loss of oxygen and the gain of carbonic acid, heat, moisture, and putrescible organic matters. In reference to the cause of death in asphyxia, he described experiments showing that death may be produced either by increasing the amount of carbonic acid in the blood, although the amount of oxygen be not diminished, or by diminishing the amount of oxygen without increasing the amount of carbonic acid. The carbonic acid is a narcotic, producing drowsiness, and finally insensibility. When death results from carbonic acid poisoning there are no convulsions. When, on the other hand, it results from oxygen starvation, death is preceded by convulsions, as in ordinary cases of suffocation; hence the inference that deprivation of oxygen is the cause of death in such cases. The slight effects from breathing air vitiated by respiration, such as headache, lassitude, and general ill-health, may be due not only to the deficiency of oxygen, but also to the accumulation of carbonic acid and putrescible organic matter derived from the air-passages, as well as from the skin. In speaking of the necessity for ventilation, the Professor said that, just as there is continual renewal of the air within the air-cells of the lungs by means of what is nothing more than an automatic ventilating apparatus; so there should be in every apartment a similar renewal of the air; for it is nothing more than a large air-cell, as the nose is to a certain extent a good indicator of the purity of air. Air should not be breathed which has a disagreeable odour; this, in inspired air, being due to organic matter exhaled from the lungs. If a person were placed in a room containing 1000 cubic feet of air (that is, a room 10 ft. high and 10 ft. square), the air ought to be changed three times in an hour to keep it pure; with a smaller amount of air, still more frequently, and vice versa. Such complete ventilation is seldom obtained in our climate, on account of cold. The outlet and inlet of air should be so arranged as to prevent sensible draughts. In ordinary cases the chimney, when there is a fire, is a sufficient outlet; but the inlet in winter is apt to be neglected. An aperture at the top of the window, covered with wire-gauze and muslin is excellent as regards the change of air, but it may reduce the temperature of the air too much. The Professor expressed his preference for Captain Galton's method, whereby the external air is conveyed in pipes to chambers surrounding the chimney or stove, and thereby warmed before entering the room. The ventilation of sleeping-chambers is generally most neglected, through their small size and the erroneous idea that a fireplace is sufficient, even when there is no fire, to create a draught. It is essential that there be a distinct aperture for the inlet of the outer air, or of the air from other parts of the house. An open window can be seldom endured in the night in this country; but a hole in the top or bottom of the door, or in the wall above the door, can always be borne, if it be covered with wire-gauze to diffuse the air and prevent draught.

## EXTINCT REPTILES AND THEIR TIMES.

Professor Duncan, M.D., F.R.S., began his fourth lecture on Paleontology, on Thursday week, with details of the structure of the iguanodon, the great lizard with birdlike combinations, whose remains have been so abundantly found in the clay and sand of the Wealden of Sussex, together with impressions of the three toes on its hind foot. It was probably harmless and herbivorous, and kangaroo-like in its movements. Some remarkable contemporaries of the iguanodon, belonging to the same intercalary group of dinosaurians, were next considered, these being the hylaeosaurus, or wood-lizard, and the megalosaurus, or great lizard, both possessing reptilian and ornithic characters. The former had a defensive crest running along its back, and also scales, and its teeth show it to have been a vegetable feeder; while the megalosaurus, with its massive head and huge lacertilian teeth, was doubtless carnivorous, and the terror of its neighbours. The extinction of this group, and the presence of numerous jaws of small marsupials in the Wealden-Purbeck deposits, were referred to changes in the physical geography of the very limited delta of the great river of the age. The Professor then explained how the crust movements which terminated the marine deposits of the preceding (Jurassic) age, the condition of the old land-surface of the Purbeck, and the oscillations which prevailed during its deposition had influenced the distribution of animal forms. Finally, the subsidence of the whole district let in the sea, and its deposits gradually covered up the Wealden—which, indeed, was a very small spot on the world's surface, though it contained such a large amount of animal life. A corresponding land-surface which existed long before the Wealden, in the midst of the Jurassic coral sea, was pointed out to have been formed at Stonesfield, in Oxfordshire. The remarkable mammalian fauna there found, so marsupial and Australian in its character, was accompanied by sharks and shells with corresponding affinities; and the flora was proved to have been southern also. Dwelling in the surrounding sea were the great fish-lizard (ichthyosaurus), a large predaceous creature, which may have swum like the whale; and the plesiosaurus, which possessed the head of a lizard, the teeth of a crocodile, an enormously long neck, a trunk and tail like an ordinary quadruped, and the ribs of a chameleon. By means of its paddles, like those of a whale, it probably gained its living on the sea-shore. The pterodactyle, a flying saurian, was the last creature described, and the lecture concluded with comments on the geological history of the time.

## ANALOGIES OF THE HEART AND THE STEAM-ENGINE.

Alfred H. Garrod, Esq., at the Friday evening meeting, on the 6th inst., began his discourse by stating that the sphygmograph, invented by Marey to describe the state of the pulse, had not yet been sufficiently appreciated as a method of research. In every maintained circulation, like that of the blood, two points have to be considered—one being the action of the pump itself and its adjuncts, such as the valves and piston; the other, the forces which sustain the action. To the further elucidation of the former most physiologists have given attention; yet the latter is of primary importance, and much information respecting it may be learned by means of the sphygmograph trace. In many engines that do work, such as pumping, there is no arrangement by which the intensity of the source of heat which supplies the boiler is capable of modifying itself, according to the work required of it. In the locomotive the waste-steam pipe, by opening into the chimney of the furnace, to a certain extent varies the draught, according to the amount of work that is being done. In this case, however, there is a great waste of heat, and it is necessary, in looking for a more economical employment of fuel, to find an instrument of different construction. Mr. Garrod then showed by experiments how it is possible to construct a steam-engine in which efficiency for doing work shall vary with the work to be done. A small high-pressure steam-pump was made to pump coal gas into an elastic bag with tubes, one of which led into an empty gas-bag and another to the gas-lamp which heated the boiler. The leakage into the gas-bag could be regulated by a tap, and it was made evident that the more ready was the flow

through the tap the less would be the pressure in the elastic bag, and therefore the less the size of the flame which supplied the boiler. When the flow through the tap was diminished the pressure in the elastic became greater, and when the flame heating the boiler increased the steam pressure became greater. It was then shown that the same principle of action is to be seen in the working of the heart. First, the anatomical arrangement of the heart shows that it is quite possible; as the coronary vessels, which convey the blood to the heart, are direct branches of the aorta itself. Secondly, the sphygmograph traces prove that such is the case. In it each pulse gives indications of the duration of the systole (contraction), and of the diastole (dilatation) of the ventricles, and it is as easy to measure the length of the one as of the other. By so doing it is found that the pulse-rate is not dependent on the pressure of the blood in the arteries; consequently, the time occupied by the heart in performing each systolic act is independent of the amount of work that is done in that act. This can only be explained on the assumption that the nutrition of the muscular walls of the heart varies directly with the blood-pressure in the arteries, just in the same way that the size of the flame of the lamp employed in the engine above described varies with the pressure that has to be attained in the bellows of the pump. It was shown that still more is to be learned from the sphygmograph trace. The time of diastole (that is, the time during which the coronary arteries are supplying blood to the cardiac tissue) can be proved to influence the length of the systole. For, though the length of the systole in the arteries does not vary for any given rapidity of pulse, yet it varies as the cube-root of the pulse-rate. This law, when taken in connection with another law respecting the length of the cardiac systole itself, enables it to be proved that the nutrition of the walls of the heart varies (approximately, at least) as the square root of the time of repose between each beat. These principles were fully illustrated by experiments. Dr. Warren De la Rue, F.R.S., Vice-President, was in the chair.

## KANT'S MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Professor Croom Robertson began his fourth and concluding lecture on Kant's Critical Philosophy, on Saturday last, by distinguishing the positive and negative sides of the results arrived at by Kant in his "Transcendental Analytic." On the positive side an exposition was given of true objective knowledge. Negatively, the result was that knowledge is confined to Phenomena—to matter of actual or possible experience. Phenomena, no doubt, portended the existence of Noumena or things in themselves; but, as these are given in no experience, there can be no knowledge of them. Metaphysic is impossible as a science of such hyper-physical entities: yet metaphysic, though declared impossible as a science of the supernatural, is a natural and ineradicable tendency of human reason. It is necessary to subject the faculty of reason (as opposed to understanding) to express criticism, in order that the ground of this natural division of knowledge may be, once for all, discovered. Reason has the function, with respect to knowledge attained by understanding, that it brings this to the highest unity. This it does through the general notions, called ideas, which Kant connected with the logical forms of syllogism, but which he found in previous metaphysical systems, especially the system of Wolff:—Soul, World (Cosmos), God. Kant showed how through each of these ideas Speculative Reason gives only an illusion of knowledge. The Professor followed Kant through the Paralogisms of Pure Reason in regard to Soul; the Antinomy of Pure Reason, as to the nature of the World as a whole beyond experience; and the Ideal of Pure Reason, which made everything dependent on a most real and perfect Being, God. The ideas have, in truth, only a regulative and not a constitutive function, as regards our knowledge. Of immortality, free-will, and God there can be, according to Kant, neither theoretic proof nor disproof. It was then indicated how Kant was able to establish all three as necessary postulates of Practical Reason for the explanation of the fact of moral duty. Towards the close of the lecture the Professor dwelt upon the unsatisfactory nature of Kant's doctrine of the Noumenon. He said that Kant has decisively shown that verifiable knowledge is confined to the region of phenomenal experience, and has thus done a work in the interests of science which can never lose its value. In his analysis of knowledge he has raised questions which yet await their answer from psychology; and it greatly concerns English psychology of the present day to give heed to them.

## PROPAGATION OF DISEASE THROUGH THE AIR.

Professor Rutherford, M.D., began his fifth and concluding lecture on Respiration, on Tuesday last, by describing the matters suspended in the air we breathe, including not only inorganic and dead organic substances, but also living amoebiform particles of protoplasm resembling the germs or spores of fungi and the minute animalcules named bacteria. By the passage of these through the air, he said, disease may be propagated. Like the seeds of plants, these germs can retain their vitality for a long period, and only spring into activity when they meet with suitable conditions. In relation to this, the Professor described the decomposition of a piece of meat and the early presence of bacteria, saying that the more rapid putrefaction of a piece of fresh meat brought into the tainted atmosphere was probably due to the increased numbers of the animalcule. He stated that the propagation of smallpox, fevers, and other diseases is now attributed to poison in the form of particles of bacterial protoplasm being carried through the atmosphere; and he stated that sheep have taken smallpox through breathing air passed through clothing which had been worn by persons having that disease. The poison is probably solid, as it clings to the walls of rooms, and clothing. From these germs, of whose nature we have as yet no positive knowledge, although always floating in the air and entering our lungs, we probably derive no harm in general, because they are either not sufficient in number, or because our organism is in a condition unfavourable to their development. As a precaution when entering contaminated atmospheres, the Professor alluded to cotton-wool respirators; but he was not sure whether bacteria and other germs would be intercepted by them, and he suggested their trial, and said it would be interesting to know whether the germs are killed by the action of chlorine, sulphurous acid, or ozone. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to the structure and office of the skin and its appendages, including its respiratory function and its regulation of the temperature by sensible and insensible perspiration. Death, which is the result of varnishing the skin, he attributed to the suppression of that organ's excretory function rather than to the loss of heat.

Professor Tyndall will, on Tuesday next, begin a course of six lectures on Liquids and Gases. The discourse next Friday evening will be given by Mr. Vernon Heath on the Autotype and other Photographic Processes and Discoveries.

Colonel F. R. Elrington, C.B., commanding the brigade dépôt at Winchester, and Colonel W. Gordon, C.B., commanding the brigade dépôt at Hamilton, have been selected to receive distinguished-service rewards.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## THE EARL OF HOWTH, K.P.

The Right Hon. Thomas, third Earl of Howth and Viscount St. Lawrence, and twenty-ninth Baron of Howth in the Peerage of Ireland, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Dublin, Vice-Admiral of Leinster, and a Knight of St. Patrick, died at Cannes on the 4th inst. He was born, Aug. 16, 1803, the only son of William, second Earl, by Margaret, his second countess, daughter of William Burke, Esq., of Keelogue, in the county of Galway, and succeeded to his Peerage honours at the death of his father, April 4, 1822. His Lordship married, first, Jan. 9, 1826, Lady Emily de Burgh, daughter of John Thomas, thirteenth Earl of Clanricarde; and, secondly, Feb. 27, 1851, Henrietta Digby, only child of Peter Barfoot, Esq., of Landenstown, in the county of Kildare, and Midlington House, Hants. By his first wife (who died Dec. 5, 1842) he had one son, William Ulick Tristram, Viscount St. Lawrence, born June 25, 1827, whose election as M.P. for Galway is rendered null by his accession to the Irish Peerage, and four daughters, Lady Emily Gaisford, who died in 1863, Lady Catherine Wheble, Lady Mary St. Lawrence, who died, unmarried, in 1864, and Lady Margaret Domville. By his second wife Lord Howth leaves, with two daughters, Henrietta and Geraldine, one son, Thomas Kenelm Digby, born in 1855, who was one of the Prince of Wales's pages at his Royal Highness's memorable installation as a Knight of St. Patrick. The family of St. Lawrence is of great antiquity and historical eminence. There exists on the Patent Rolls in Ireland an entry to the effect that the lands of Howth were granted to "Almerico Sancto Laurentio" by King John.

## LORD ST. JOHN.

The Right Hon. Andrew Beauchamp, fourteenth Lord St. John, of Bletsho, and a Baronet, died, on the 27th ult., at Melchbourne Park, his seat near Higham-Ferrers, Bedfordshire. His Lordship was born Nov. 8, 1811, the only son of St. Andrew, thirteenth Baron St. John, by Louisa, his first wife, eldest daughter of Sir Charles William Rouse Broughton, Bart., and represented the senior branch of the very ancient family of St. John, of Staunton St. John, Oxfordshire. He succeeded to the family honours at the decease of his father, Oct. 15, 1817; and married, March 12, 1838, Eleanor, second daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Hussey Hussey, K.C.B., of Wood Walton, Huntingdonshire, by whom he leaves three sons and two daughters. Of the former, the eldest, St. Andrew, now fifteenth Lord St. John, was born Oct. 5, 1840; and married, April 25, 1868, Ellen Georgiana, youngest daughter of Edward Senior, Esq. The late Lord St. John, who was D.L. for Bucks, possessed considerable Church patronage.

## LORD COLONSAY.

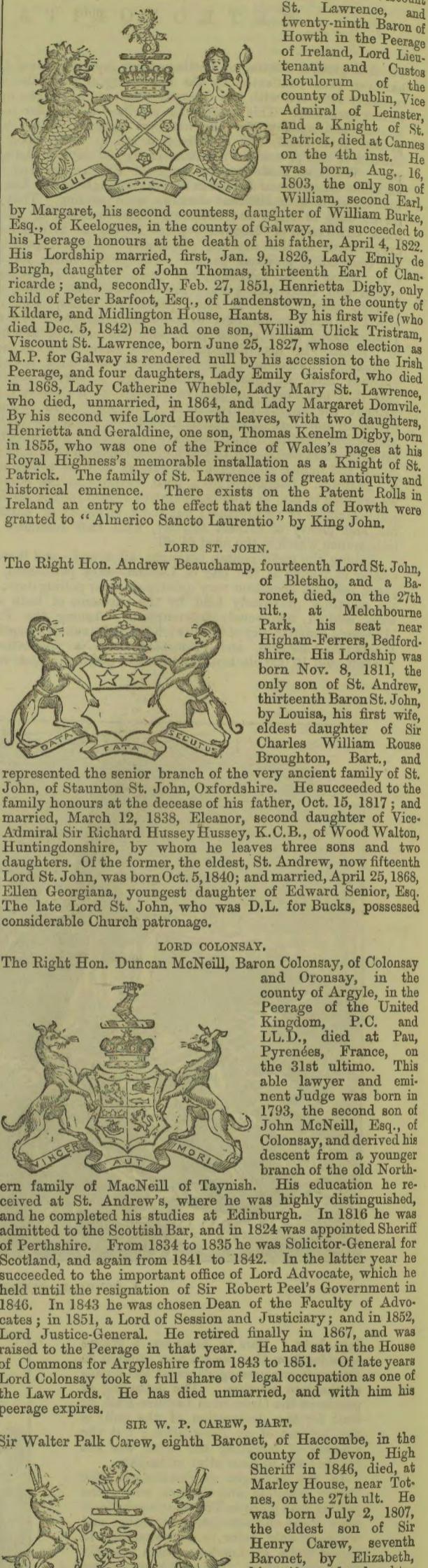
The Right Hon. Duncan McNeill, Baron Colonsay, of Colonsay and Oronsay, in the county of Argyll, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, P.C. and LL.D., died at Pau, Pyrenees, France, on the 31st ult. This able lawyer and eminent Judge was born in 1793, the second son of John McNeill, Esq., of Colonsay, and derived his descent from a younger branch of the old Northern family of MacNeill of Taynish. His education he received at St. Andrew's, where he was highly distinguished, and he completed his studies at Edinburgh. In 1816 he was admitted to the Scottish Bar, and in 1824 was appointed Sheriff of Perthshire. From 1834 to 1835 he was Solicitor-General for Scotland, and again from 1841 to 1842. In the latter year he succeeded to the important office of Lord Advocate, which he held until the resignation of Sir Robert Peel's Government in 1846. In 1843 he was chosen Dean of the Faculty of Advocates; in 1851, a Lord of Session and Justiciary; and in 1852, Lord Justice-General. He retired finally in 1867, and was raised to the Peerage in that year. He had sat in the House of Commons for Argyllshire from 1843 to 1851. Of late years Lord Colonsay took a full share of legal occupation as one of the Law Lords. He has died unmarried, and with him his peerage expires.

## SIR W. P. CAREW, BART.

Sir Walter Palk Carew, eighth Baronet, of Haccombe, in the county of Devon, High Sheriff in 1846, died, at Marley House, near Totnes, on the 27th ult. He was born July 2, 1807, the eldest son of Sir Henry Carew, seventh Baronet, by Elizabeth, his wife, only daughter of Walter Palk, Esq., of Marley, in the county of Devon; and was the representative of a distinguished line of the great house of Carew. He succeeded his father in 1830, and married, Jan. 25, 1837, Anne Frances, eldest daughter of Major-General Taylor, C.B., of Oggwell House, Devon, by whom he had issue one son, Walter Palk, Captain in the Royal Horse Guards, who died without issue, June 14, 1873; and two daughters, Elizabeth Anne and Beatrix.

## GEORGE HENRY WARRINGTON CAREW.

This gentleman, a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Somerset, late a Captain in the 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, and Lieutenant Colonel 2nd Battalion Somerset Rifle Volunteers, died at his seat, Crowcombe Court, Somerset, on the 24th ult., in the forty-fourth year of his age. He succeeded to the Carew family estates—the barony and castle of Carew, in Pembrokeshire; and Crowcombe Court, Somerset—and to the Warrington family estate of Pentrepan, Salop, on the death of his father.



in 1855. The Carews of Crowcombe are descended from one common ancestor with the Carews of Haccombe, Devon, and the Pole Carews of Anthony, Cornwall. John Carew of Anthony, the great-grandfather of the late deceased gentleman, dying without male issue, that estate passed, under the will of Sir Coventry Carew, the seventh Baronet of Anthony, to the Pole Carew family; and his grandmother, Mary, daughter of John Carew, married George Henry Warrington, Esq., of Pentrepan, who, in 1811, assumed the name of Carew in compliance with a condition attached to his wife's inheriting the Carew family estates in Pembroke and Somerset. The family of Carew is one of the few now remaining who can trace an uninterrupted descent from the Anglo-Saxon period. Mr. Carew married, in 1856, Mary Philippa, daughter of the late Peter Rickards Mynors, Esq., of Treago, Hereford, and Evanscoyd, Radnor, by whom he has left a son, Edmund George, born in 1860, and two daughters.

SIR J. W. KING, BART.

The Rev. Sir James Walker King, second Baronet, of Corrard, in the county of Fermanagh, M.A., late Vicar of Rathmore, in the county of Kildare, died, at his residence, Eytham Lodge, Southgate, on the 25th ult. He was born May 12, 1796, the elder son of Sir Abraham Bradley King, twice Lord Mayor of Dublin, who filled the civic chair during King George IV.'s visit to Ireland in 1821, and had conferred on him the dignity of Baronet in commemoration of his Majesty's brilliant reception. The gentleman whose death we record succeeded to the title Feb. 27, 1838. He married, June 11, 1834, his cousin, Anne Sophia, eldest daughter of Hulton Smyth-King, Esq., and leaves surviving issue two sons and one daughter. The elder son is now Sir Charles Simeon King, third Baronet, born Sept. 13, 1840.

BARON MEYER DE ROTHSCHILD.

Baron Meyer Amschel de Rothschild, of Mentmore, Bucks, J.P. and D.L., late M.P. for Hythe, died on the 6th inst. He was born June 29, 1818, the youngest son of Nathan Meyer Rothschild, of Frankfort, created a Baron of the Austrian empire in 1822, and was grandson of Meyer Amschel Rothschild, the banker, of Frankfort, whose rise to vast wealth and influence is well told in Sir Bernard Burke's "Rise of Great Families." The Baron whose death we record was first returned to Parliament for Hythe in 1859, and, like all his house, steadily supported the Liberal party. He married, June 26, 1850, Juliana, eldest daughter of the late Isaac Cohen, Esq. A munificent patron of art and sport, the Baron has left a void not easy to be filled, and a memory for charity and hospitality that will not soon pass away. His career on the turf was marked by the highest honour and the most undaunted spirit. It was only two years since that he won the Derby, the Oaks, and the St. Leger.

ADMIRAL CARTER.

Admiral Thomas Wren Carter, C.B., whose death, at the age of eighty-four, is announced, entered the Royal Navy in his eleventh year, was present at the battle of Copenhagen in 1801, served in the Walcheren Expedition and at Flushing, and lived to participate in the Crimean War. He married Harriet Jane, eldest daughter of Admiral Sir Archibald Collingwood Dickson, Bart., and leaves issue.

GENERAL SIR J. G. LE MARCHANT.

Sir John Gaspard Le Marchant, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., General in the Army and Colonel of the 11th Foot, Knight of St. Ferdinand and of St. Carlos of Spain, died on the 6th inst. He was born in 1803, the third son of Major-General Le Marchant, who fell at Salamanca, by Mary, his wife, eldest daughter of John Carey, Esq. His elder brother is the present Sir Denis Le Marchant, Bart. Having received his education at Sandhurst, he entered the Army in 1821, and attained the rank of full General in 1872. During the civil war in Spain Le Marchant served with distinction under Sir De Lacy Evans; and subsequently, from 1847 to 1852, held the governorship of Newfoundland. From 1852 to 1857 he was Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, and from 1859 to 1864 Governor of Malta. In 1865 he was nominated Commander-in-Chief at Madras. He married, May 28, 1839, Margaret Anne, third daughter of the Rev. Robert Taylor, and coheiress of the Rev. John Watkins, of Clifton Hall, Staffordshire, and leaves several children.

MR. HERMAN MERIVALE.

Herman Merivale, Esq., C.B., D.C.L., Under-Secretary of State for India, author of "Lectures on the Colonies and Colonisation," of "Historical Studies," and of the concluding volumes of "The Life of Sir Henry Lawrence" and "The Life of Sir Philip Francis," died on the 8th inst., in his sixty-ninth year. He was son of the late John Herman Merivale, Esq., of Barton Place, Devon, Commissioner of Bankruptcy, by Louisa, his wife, daughter of Dr. Drury, Head Master of Harrow. He received his education at that celebrated school and at the University of Oxford, where he obtained a first class in classics, the Ireland and Eldon scholarships, and a fellowship at Balliol. He was called to the Bar in 1831, and was the second to fill Mr. Henry Drummond's chair of Political Economy at Oxford. In 1847 he was appointed Under-Secretary for the Colonies, and in 1858 Permanent Under-Secretary at the India Office. He married, Oct. 29, 1834, Caroline Penelope, daughter of the Rev. William Villiers Robinson, Rector of Grafton, and sister of the late Sir George Stamp Robinson, Bart., by whom he leaves two surviving children.

MR. BLACKBURN OF HALE.

John Ireland Blackburne, Esq., M.A., of Orford and Hale, in the county of Lancaster, J.P. and D.L., died at Hale Hall, on the 27th ult., in his ninety-first year. Born May, 26, 1783, Mr. Blackburne lived over a long and memorable period, from the first year of William Pitt's Administration down to the last of Mr. Gladstone's. After passing through Christ Church, Oxford, he entered Parliament as member for Newton in 1807, sat for that borough until 1818, and finally became member for Warrington down to the dissolution of 1847. Representing two of the oldest families in Lancashire, the Blackburnes of Orford and the Irelands of the Hutt and Hale, the deceased gentleman held a high county position. His father, John Blackburne, Esq., sat in the House of Commons for nearly half a century as knight of his native shire. Mr. Ireland Blackburne married, April 13, 1811, Anne, daughter of William Bamford, Esq., of Bamford, in the county of Lancaster, and leaves (besides daughters) an only son, the present Lieutenant-Colonel John Ireland Blackburne of Hale.

The memoir, given the week before last, of Lord Stuart de Decies, was by mistake accompanied by the arms of Beresford

### CHESS.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

\* \* \* All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

MAGNUS.—It unfortunately admits of more than one solution. But for this defect it would be a remarkably ingenious position.

C. F.—Problems, games, &c., sent for insertion should have the sender's name and address attached.

A. DENDERING.—We have much pleasure in hearing from our old and valued correspondent after his too long silence. The problems shall have early attention.

DR. PHILLIPS.—1. Your solution of Problem No. 1561 is the true one. 2. We believe Dr. Gold's problem to be correct, but cannot at the moment refer to it.

C. H. H. CORNWALL.—Problem No. 1561 is correct, and your criticism of so fine a composition simply childish.

PROBLEMS RECEIVED with thanks from A. D. of Naples—W. Hubble—I. S. Macnamara—Sheriff of Queen's Knight—Dr. Phillipps—C. F.—F. W. P.—J. Gardner of Boston, U.S.—Collins—Templi.

R. de T. G. Templa.—Is it possible that two or three "experienced players" could miss seeing what a sharp learner of only a month's practice would see—that in Problem 1561 White's Queen is purposely put *en prise*; because, if Black capture her, he must be mated next move?

W. F.—Many thanks; but it is very much below our standard. We shall look for something from the same quarter nearer the mark by-and-by.

H. P.—Casting is not allowable in a problem. Send us another sample of your compositions.

W. T. P.—Neat and correct; but we have seen many better versions of the same antique idea.

V. P. Mexico.—We are sorry to say the last batch affords a by no means favourable example of your skill in problem making. Every one is either wrong or weak.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION of Problem No. 1559 has been received from Dargan—H. B. E.—The Baron—L. Joseph Bowden—M. D.—Huff—Scots—Joseph Janion—Nicholson—Brompton—St. Chas—Queen's Knight—W. S. B.—Alfred Bell—F. H. of Mona—J. M. B. of Buttershaw—D. C. L. E. S. S. P. G. E. Bruges—W. A. R. y—Eliza Jane Hall and Annie B. Moore—East Marden—E. O.—Argus—Captain M. of Dublin—Manfred and Man Friday—H. Cheyne—Emile Fan of Lyons—Vignola—W. F.—T. W. of Canterbury—W. Lewis Wood—Owl—Miss Jane Damey.

THE SYLLABIC SOLUTION of THE KNIGHT'S TOUR, NO. XVII., has been received from Abenca—C. S. M.—Myles—Naines—B. A.—A. Laying—J. B. D.—E. T. S.—Daisie Lyndhurst—G. M.—War-Horse—W. W. Maxon—Combination—H. T. F.—J. E. Williet—Arbuthnot and Co.—H. L. M.—J. B. D.—Philologos—E. V.—Hampstead—C. E. W.—Holywood—Ben—L. M.—Bournemouth—F. W. P.—H. C. (Addlestone)—G. E.—H. S. C. Halkin—B. B. and F. of Limerick—J. Oliver Murray—F. R.—S. B.—E. A. H.—Mary E. B. C.—Harold and Merton—C. F.—The Cedars, Uckfield—Lewis Wood—Devonshire—William Dowden—G. W.—P. Staines—T. Hervey—R. H. W. B.—Danesbury—G. B. Temple—Charles E. Ross—S. H. G. G.—Bevan—Duck and Kangaroo—R. A.—J. C. A.—Wowlley—Scots—Ragged Fitz-Lily—E. B. K.—Jelly—Ignoramus—Alice A.—Palmer—Carrigal—H. S.—North Wales—N. S. V. A.—H. W. L.—Nigel—M. P.—R. D.—Mother Bunch—F. S. A.—G. E. E.—S. of Sittingbourne—Q. E. D.—Honocyl—F. C. S.—D. F. of Brighton—Olive—A. P. A.—C. M. A.—Alport—E. Thompson—Wang—S. M. W.—Ingram—A. H. C.—Alice—C. M. R.—East Marden—Wrangler—Edgbaston—MOPC—COMPLETE SOLUTION, VERBAL, GEOMETRICAL, AND NUMERICAL, has been received from A. E. P.—Alfred Chapman—Two Sisters—U. French—Senex—Chy—L. of Brussels—T. A. Hind—M. M.—F. W. P.—E. L. G.

#### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1562.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K to Q Kt sq	Kt to Kt 4th or Q sq	(If Black play Q takes P the Kt gives mate by discovered check.)	
2. Q to Q R 7th	Kt to K 3rd or Q B 3rd	3. Q to Q R sq. Mate.	

#### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1563.

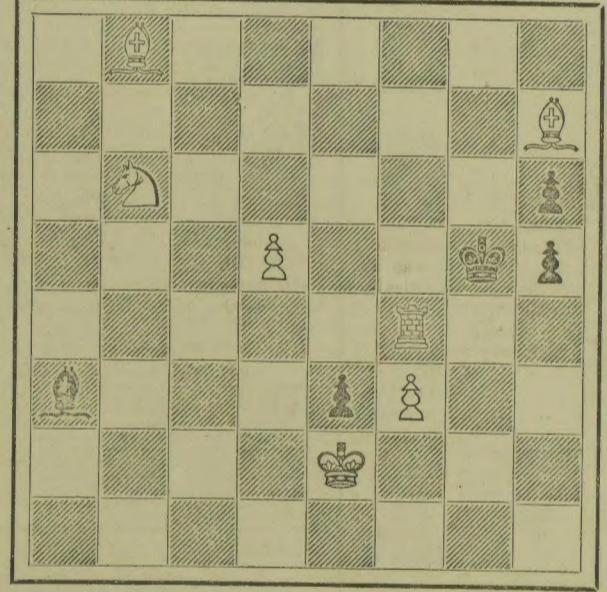
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K B 6th	Kt to Kt 3rd*	3. K to Q B 4th	Kt moves
2. Kt to K 6th (ch) K takes B		4. Kt to K Kt 5th.	Mate.

\*1. Kt to K B 2nd  
If K takes B, then follows 2. K to B 4th, &c.  
2. Kt to Q Kt 5th (ch) K takes B

#### PROBLEM NO. 1564.

By Mr. A. CYRIL PEARSON.

BLACK.



WHITE.  
White to play, and give mate in three moves.

#### VERBAL SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR NO. XVII.

BY THE LATE SHERIFF BELL.

If no sacred graves were holding  
Hallowed memories of the past,  
Would there be this close enfolding  
Of earth's treasures while they last?

No! 'tis change works out the changeless,—  
Great the gain and small the scaith,—  
Man's far-reaching thoughts were rangeless.  
Had they wrestled not with death!

#### THE VIENNA CONGRESS.

A lively Game in the Great Tourney at Vienna.—(Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK
(Mr. Flessig).	(Mr. Bird).	(Mr. Flessig).	(Mr. Bird).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	17. Q R to Q sq	Kt to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	18. Kt to K 2nd	Q to K B 5th
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	19. Kt to Kt 3rd	Q to K R 6th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	Had he taken the Q's Pawn with Kt, White would have retaken the Kt with his Rook, winning a piece.	
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q B 4th	20. Kt takes Kt	Q takes Kt
6. Castles	P to Q 3rd	21. B to Q B 3rd	K R to K sq
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P	22. R to K 4th	R to K 3rd
8. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3rd	23. K to Kt 4th	R to Kt 3rd
9. R to K sq		24. R takes R	R P takes R
This mode of conducting the attack, if not carefully met, is very dangerous for the second player.		25. P to K B 4th	R to Q sq
10. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to K Kt 5th	26. B to Q 3rd	P to Q B 4th
11. P to K 5th		Cleverly played. White dare not take the Pawn on account of his adversary's threatened check with the Queen at Kt 5th.	
White has now by much the superior game.		27. P to Q 5th	P to Q B 5th
12. P takes P	P to Q B 3rd	28. Q to Q R 4th	
13. B to Kt 3rd		Evidently his only move to save the Rook.	
He had played Pawn to King's 6th. Black must have replied with P to K B 3rd, or he would have made matters worse.		29. K to B sq	B takes K
14. Q takes Kt	Kt takes B	30. P takes B	Q to B 6th (ch)
15. P takes B	Kt to K 2nd	31. K to Kt sq	P takes P (ch)
He could not safely capture the Q's Pawn with his Bishop, because White would then have advanced, the P to K 6th advantageously; nor with the Queen, for fear of R to K 3rd.		32. K to R sq	Q to B 6th (ch)
16. B to K 3rd		33. K to Kt sq	P to Q Kt 4th
By this feeble step he throws away all he had gained.		34. Q to Q B 2nd	R takes P
17. Castles		35. R takes R	Q takes R
		36. Q to Q B 3rd	Q to K 6th
		37. Q to Q 2nd	K to R 2nd
		38. Q to K B 2nd	P to K 4th
		39. Q takes Q R P	P takes B P
		40. Q to Q R 3rd	P to Q Kt 5th
		41. Q to K R 3rd (ch) K to Kt 3rd	White resigned.

MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. BIRD AND WISKER.—The last and deciding contest between these players has ended in a victory for Mr. Bird, the score being:—Bird, 5; Wisker, 3; drawn, 1.

### Archaeology of the Month.

St. Ethelreda's Chapel, Ely-place, about which our contemporaries have not been unmindful, has been sold, for £5250, to Mr. M'Quintin, of the Royal Exchange-buildings, who bought it on behalf of a gentleman who intends to preserve it as a chapel. We hope this information is correct to the letter, and that a consecrated building so rich in historical association, and one of the few examples of mediæval architecture which remain in London, is rescued. It is the last fragment of a once famous episcopal palace, that was built early in the fourteenth century, and therefore belongs to the best period of Decorated or Second Pointed Gothic. "It would be humiliating to think (says the Secretary of the Institute of British Architects) that even in this utilitarian age a venerable structure, once part of a building occupied by John of Gaunt, where monarchs of the Tudor line have been entertained, whose gardens are mentioned by Shakespeare, and which is inseparably connected with the memory of Sir Christopher Hatton and his Royal mistress Queen Elizabeth, should pass from its present use into desecration or be sold for building materials."

Two discoveries of antiquities have been made in the City, one in an excavation of twenty feet deep in Cannon-street, where a number of bronze medallions, bearing dates between 1306 and 1361 have been found. The other find was excavated on the premises of Messrs. Hobson and Co., in Lombard-street and George-yard, being an old stone lintel over the jamb of a doorway leading to a subterranean passage, wherein several skulls and bones were found; the lintel is dated 1669. In George-yard was the London lodging of Earl Ferrers, whose brother, in 1175, was slain here in the night and thrown into the street, which foul deed led to the setting of night watches.

The *Edinburgh Courant* reports the discovery of nearly 200 ancient British coins (mostly Edward I.) on the estate of the Earl of Haddington, in the west of Berwickshire, by a labourer, while cutting a drain: a decayed horn was also found within three feet of the surface, and distant from any habitation.

Mr. Burchett has communicated to the Society of Antiquaries "A Memoir on the Tumulus of New Grange, Co. Meath, Ireland," described in the *Archæologia*, 1773.

Mr. Thomas Drew, A.R.H.A., has sent to the Archaeological Society of Ireland (late of Kilkenny) an account of concentrically incised stones, found in the counties of Dublin and Wicklow, near old churches, and used either as gravestones or in the construction of ancient buildings.

Another ancient coffin has been dug up in the Roman cemetery at Milton, near Sittingbourne. It contained a few bones, a gold wire ring, and some wooden nails. This is the seventh or eighth coffin found here.

"Saving the Tower at St. Alban's" is the head-line of a very interesting page of the *Builder* of the 31st ult., described from the recent works, given at the last meeting of the St. Alban's Archaeological and Architectural Society, by Mr. John Chapple, the representative of Sir G. G. Scott at the Abbey. A "painful" plan, to a scale of an inch to thirty-two feet, has been contributed to a little work recently published by Mr. R. Lloyd, one of the secretaries of the St. Alban's Society, and containing "An Account of the Altars, Monuments, and Tombs" existing in the Abbey in 1428. This is a translation of three Latin documents in J. de Amundesham's "Annals," edited by Mr. H. T. Riley.

Dr. C. Bruce has described to the Society of Antiquaries discoveries recently made near the Roman wall. During the construction of a new bridge over the Tyne at Newcastle the workmen found what Dr. Bruce believes to be the substructions of three bridges previously built over the Tyneviz, (1) Hadrian's Bridge, (2) a bridge built in the twelfth century, and (3) a bridge built in the eighteenth century. Of the two former bridges Dr. Bruce exhibited portions of the timbers so found, as well as plans showing the positions in which they were

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ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

HOUSE AND SHIP FERTIES, when judiciously purchased and managed, are very remunerative. They not only produce an immediate return on the capital invested, but they increase in value year by year, the precise amount depending on the nature of the properties and the locality in which they are situated.

According to the lengthened experience (now twenty-three years) of the Directors of the Birkbeck Building Society (the largest in the United Kingdom), houses and shops in every part of London and its immediate suburbs have, in numerous instances, doubled in rental value within the last twenty-five years. It is not rare, indeed, to find that a house which would have been deemed highly rented twenty years ago at £40 a week, at the present day, considerately rises to £80 or £90. In many cases rents have quadrupled in amount within the same period of time, and there appears to be no limit to the increase within a radius of about four miles from the General Post Office. In isolated localities, where rents have fallen, it will be found that there are special causes to account for the depreciation.

Notwithstanding these facts, there are few associations having for their object the investment of money in the purchase of houses and shops, and those existing are on a very limited scale. Building Societies which are popularly supposed to buy and sell houses do not act in a corporate capacity; they restrict their operations to advancing money to their members for this purpose, and each member acts for himself. That the general results are favourable to the members as a body the position of all well-managed Building Societies sufficiently proves, for they exhibit unmistakable signs of prosperity, and their shares bear a high premium. As an instance, the last Annual Report (the Twenty-second) of the Birkbeck Building Society states that shares issued by it in 1853, on which (omitting fractions) £39 have been paid, are now worth £72; those issued in 1865 (amount paid, £34) are worth £52; while those issued in 1870, on which £11 have been paid, are worth £15 at the present time.

These facts furnish sufficient evidence that Shop and Property, when dealt with on a large scale, afford a safe and lucrative investment; but to ensure the most favourable terms the transactions must be on a wide basis—dealing with Houses of all classes—as the means by which a fair profit can be secured. On this principle the Birkbeck Property Investment Trust will succeed—a principle somewhat analogous to that of an Insurance Office, where profit is made by multiplying its risks and extending the area of its transactions.

The operations of the Trust will be to purchase houses and shops, with their fixtures, fittings, &c., as they come into the market, in settled and improving localities in London and its suburbs. Arrangements will already be made, contingent upon the amount of the certificates taken out, to convert into possession of a considerable number of houses, so that the capital represented by the Certificates may yield an immediate return.

The annual receipts from the rents of the houses, shops, and other properties purchased will be applied by the Trustees, after deducting expenses, in paying interest on the Certificates. The excess, together with the proceeds of properties which may be sold when favourable opportunities arise, will be applied as a sinking fund in repaying the Certificates at par, by annual drawings, extending over a period of twenty-five years. A sum, varying in amount from 1 to 5 per cent in value of the Certificates, will be paid off annually. At the expiration of fifteen years from the date of the first drawing the holders of the Certificates then withdrawn will become entitled to the absolute reversion of the whole of the property then belonging to the Trust, subject to a deduction of one tenth. The Trust will finally be closed after the twenty-fifth year, the properties sold, and the proceeds distributed among the holders of the above-mentioned Certificates, and the remaining tenth among the holders of the Certificates of Reversion, representing the Certificates drawn during the first fifteen years of the Trust.

The advantages of the Birkbeck Property Investment Trust may be thus summed up:—

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(3) A ratable bonus of 410 per cent on the value of the properties belonging to the Trust when it is finally closed; or

(4) An equal share in the properties possessed by the Trust at the end of the fifteenth year, on the terms and conditions set forth in the deed constituting the Trust.

The Trust will be under the control of a Board of Management, comprising the Trustee and a Committee of not more than five persons, together with a Council of Certificate-holders, whose duties will be to audit the accounts of the Trust. In the terms of the Deed of Trust it is provided that the members of the Board shall receive no remuneration for their services until the annual premium arising from the Trust properties shall reach £25,000, being 5 per cent on the amount to be raised. It is further provided that the expenses of management shall be limited to 1 per cent on the amount to be raised under the Trust while the preliminary expenses, including the stamp duty payable under the Act, are fixed at 14 per cent. Any further expenses will be borne by the promoters of the Trust.

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Scrip Certificates will be issued to subscribers after allotment, and interest, payable half-yearly, will commence from March 31, 1874 (being the date of payment of the first instalment after the allotment).

The drawings will take place in the presence of a Notary Public, in the month of December in each year.

The Deed under which the Trust is constituted, together with forms of the Certificates, may be seen at the Birkbeck Bank, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, London, W.C.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Certificates may be obtained at the Union Bank of London and its Branches, and also of the Birkbeck Bank, where Subscriptions will be received.

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